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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
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FIRST EDITION.

CLOSING ROUND BEECHER!

Investigation to Close on Wednesday.

Moulton Will Settle the Case if Called.

HE IS UNDER A PLEDGE OF SECRESY TO BEECHER.

If He is Not Released, Tilton Will Go to Court and Compel Him to Testify.

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW TO APPEAR THIS EVENING.

SHE FIRST REVEALED THE TERRIBLE SECRET.

Tilton's Cross-Examination Published by the Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
NEW YORK, July 26, 1874.

The investigation of the Plymouth Church Committee will terminate on Wednesday. To-morrow evening, Mrs. Morse, Tilton's mother-in-law, will go before the Committee. She was an inmate of the Tilton household from the time she left her husband's house until three years ago. She first divulged the intimacy between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. Her testimony will not have much effect, for the reason that she is considered of unsound mind. While laboring under temporary fits of insanity, she has committed violent attacks on her husband and Theodore Tilton. Since her rejection from both homes, she has lived in New Jersey

MR. BEECHER WILL APPEAR

on Tuesday. He will be asked to explain all the letters and the apology confided to Moulton for Tilton. Tilton is unrelenting and inexorable, and says that Beecher is alone responsible for the investigation. He maintains that the three statements are reconcilable in all particulars but the act of criminality, and that can be substantiated by proofs so positive and direct that their production alone will be to Beecher a silent witness that will be worse than his verbal confession.

WILL THEY CALL MOULTON?

Moulton, the only witness to the apology and confession, has not yet been called to appear before the Committee since he voluntarily addressed them at the beginning of the session. Tilton and Moulton have been together all day in Tilton's library. Moulton is very determined on the position he will take, should the Committee decide to summon him.

MOULTON'S COURSE OF ACTION.

He discountenanced their action from the beginning. He did not intend that they should interrogate him on any particulars connected with the case. He does not dread their summons to appear, and will not shrink from explaining his position to all the parties, which is this:

WHAT MOULTON KNOWS.

From circumstances over which he had no control, he became the confidant of Beecher, Tilton and Mrs. Tilton. The secret they confided to him was not to be revealed unless he was requested to do so by all the parties. He wanted to act as an honorable man. There was no circumstance, but the request of the parties or a mandate from a judicial tribunal could wrench the secret from him.

NO BACKWARD STEP.

Tilton has requested him to reveal it to the Committee. The end now rests with Beecher. There is now no backward step. Should the Committee not demand from Mr. Beecher that he shall release Moulton from his promise, Tilton will court a judicial inquiry.

THE COURTS AS A LAST RESORT.

One of the Committee being the District Attorney, Tilton will entreat for a criminal prosecution against himself. That failing, he will move for a divorce. Not that he desires any redress, but that he may prove the guilt of Beecher, and thereby vindicate himself from the charge of bearing false witness against his antagonist. Woodhull will not be called.

By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 26.—The *Tribune* furnishes the following cross-examination of Mr. Tilton before the Beecher Investigating Committee. It is prefaced by the following letter from Mr. Sage:

"Mr. Tilton's direct testimony having been published without the knowledge or consent of the Committee of Investigation, and for agmentary and inaccurate reports of his testimony under cross-examination having been published by means unknown to the Committee and without its consent, whereby it is said, Mr. Tilton feels that injustice has been done to him, it is believed that in fairness to all parties the whole of Mr. Tilton's testimony should be made public at once.
[Signed] H. W. SAGE, Chairman.
BROOKLYN, July 25, 1874.

The testimony makes ten columns of the *Tribune*. The following are the principal points of interest:

In answer to questions by General Tracy, Tilton said he could not give the date of the transaction which he said he witnessed at Mr. Beecher's house at the time of the examination of the engravings. His wife continued to attend Plymouth Church after the transaction, but not regularly. About the time that he ceased to be editor of the *Independent* he made distinct allegation to Bowen against Mr. Beecher of the offense he had committed against him, and a letter was agreed upon between him and Bowen, demanding that Beecher should quit Plymouth pulpit. The examination proceeded as follows:

Q. And was that agreement the result of his statement of the offenses againt Mr. Beecher which he and you knew of?
A. On the part of Mr. Bowen, yes.
Q. On your part?
A. I made one statement and he made many.
Q. Will you state the offense you stated against Mr. Beecher to Mr. Bowen on that occasion?
A. Mr. Johnson having introduced the subject to Mr. Bowen, said to me "Mr. Tilton, you do not say as much of Plymouth Church as a Brooklyn paper should. You do not go there. Why do you not go?"
Q. I asked you what offence you stated against Mr. Beecher to Mr. Bowen.
A. I must answer your question in my own way. I came to tell you the truth and not fragments of the truth. Mr. Bowen wanted me to speak more in the paper of Plymouth Church. Mr. Johnson said, "perhaps Mr. Tilton has a reason for not going to Plymouth Church," and thereupon Mr. Bowen was curious to know the reason. I, in a solitary phrase said that there was a personal domestic reason why I could not go there consistently with self respect; and that Mr. Beecher had been unhandsome in his approaches to my wife. That is the sum and substance of all I have ever said on this subject to the very few people to whom I have spoken of it.

Being asked when he first learned that Mr. or Mrs. Beecher had in any way communicated the facts to Bowen which inflamed him in the matter of his (Tilton's) dismissal, witness said he learned that from Mr. Beecher himself on the day after the apology was written—the second—possibly the third of January. It was in Moulton's room. Beecher came in. It was an unexpected meeting. Beecher burst out in an expression of sorrow and said he hoped the communication he sent witness by Moulton was satisfactory. He then and there told Moulton that he had done wrong, not so much as some other had (referring to his wife), who had made statements to Bowen that ought to be unmade, and volunteered to write a letter to Bowen concerning the facts he had misstated. Mrs. Tilton had told witness of visits Mrs. Beecher made her and of the testimony they wanted to get. Mrs. Tilton spoke a number of times of the enmity which Mrs. Beecher had, for some strange reason, connected with Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Tilton's mother. There was a conspiracy between Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Beecher before September. The truth is, Mrs. Tilton's confession was made also to her mother, and the mother naturally wanted to protect the daughter, and she made a kind of alliance with Mr. Beecher, and Mrs. Beecher took part in it. There was a desire on their part to protect Elizabeth. Mrs. Tilton thought witness' retirement from the papers was due in some way to Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, and, as witness was very indignant against Bowen, that unless there was some reconciliation between Beecher and her husband her secret would be exposed. She begged witness to have an interview with Beecher, and wrote a note to that effect. The sole purpose of that interview was that Mrs. Tilton felt that Beecher and witness were in danger of collision for her sake. At her request it took place. Tilton's dismissal from the *Union* was two days after that interview. The interview had nothing to do with it.

Being asked why the difficulty with Bowen would involve the exposure of his family secret, which he obtained from Mrs. Tilton six months before, witness said: it was not through fear of my exposing it. Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Beecher were sometimes in collision, and Mrs. Tilton always made me believe that Mr. Beecher knew this secret, until in December, when she told me. I took it for granted, all summer long, that she had told him what she had told me and what she had told her mother, and I supposed that Mrs. Beecher was co-operating with Mrs. Morse.

Q. Did you not complain of Mr. Beecher for not aiding you to remain on the *Independent*?
A. No, sir. I would have scorned it. Tilton continued that he never told Samuel Wilkeson that Beecher had not befriended him in that matter, but for being unjust to him and saying he ought to be turned out. In his further testimony witness said he accepted the apology Beecher made and forgave the offense with as much largeness as he thought it possible for a Christian man to assume. His relations thereafter with Beecher were not friendly, but not hostile. They were the relations which Moulton forced with an iron hand. Witness had taken pains to have it appear in all quarters that Beecher and himself were not in hostility, and suppressed his self-respect many times in doing it. Never stated the offense of Mr. Beecher to Dr. Storrs; showed Dr. Storrs a letter which Elizabeth and himself wrote, and which he still preserved; did not charge Beecher with any offence at all.

To the question "How was the offense stated?" Tilton replied that it began in this way: that on a certain day in the summer of 1870, she had informed her husband that Mr. Beecher had asked her to be a wife to him, together with all that this implies. She was very solicitous to make it appear that she did not accept his proposition, and happily in reading it those who saw it naturally inferred that she did not accept the proposition. It was a perfectly correct statement. Witness read that statement to Beecher, who objected to it, and witness made no further use of it. He, however, prepared a document on his relations to Bowen, in which Elizabeth's letter was stated, as well as the letter of apology, which he put in, not wishing to make the offense more than that. Was solicitous not to have the worst of the case known. This was also read to Dr. Storrs, to whom witness went in great distress wanting counsel.

Q. And so, to get correct counsel, you misstated the case?
A. Yes. It was a statement necessary to be made after Mrs. Woodhull's statement. I was out of town, and the thing had filled the country, and Beecher had taken no notice of it. It was seven or eight days old, and I went to Dr. Storrs for counsel. He asked me about the story. I said, "Do not ask me for that." He said, "Give me some facts by which I can judge. Give me that which can be proved." So I gave an account of my affairs, very largely about Mrs. Woodhull and so on. The origin of that document was a seeking for something that would put before the public a plausible answer to the Woodhull tale, and I conceived that by a chain of facts we might perhaps explain it away. I read it to Mr. Beecher, and he burst into a long sigh, and I saw that he would not or could not stand upon it, and Elizabeth burned or tore it to peices.
Q. Why did you abandon the document?
A. Because there was no success in it.
Q. Why? Was it not because he did not accept or reject it?
A. Because he did not accept or reject it. He wanted no statement to be made, and so the thing was burried.
Q. Have you not frequently asserted the purity of your wife?
A. No. I have always had a strange technical use of words. I have taken pains to say that she was a devoted Christian woman. That necessarily carried the other. It was a like statement I carried to Dr. Storrs. I do not think he caught the idea of the statement. As he took it I do not think that it covered the whole. I have said that Elizabeth was a tender, delicate, kindly Christian woman, which I think she is.
R. Have you not stated that she was pure?
A. No.
Q. Have you not stated that she was pure as an angel?
A. No. Mr. Halliday says I said that he asked me, in Mrs. Bradshaw's presence, whether or not I had not said that my wife was as pure as gold. "No," I said to Mr. Halliday, "because the conversation to which you allude was this: I said Go and ask Mr. Beecher himself, and he will say she is as pure as gold." It is an expression which he used. I have sought to give Elizabeth a good character. I have always wanted to do so. I think she deserves a good character. I think she is better than most of us; better than I am. I do not believe that in point of actual moral goodness, barring some drawbacks, there is in this company so white a soul as Elizabeth Tilton.
Q. Did you not state that, in substance, to one or more of the gentlemen with whom you were lunching?
A. In substance, yes. And I state it now. But I did not use the phrase that she had never violated her chastity.
Q. Did you not say that she was pure?
A. No.
Q. Did you not use expressions which you intended to be understood as meaning the purity of woman?
A. I did, exactly. There are many ways in which you can produce such impressions, and I have written this document to produce the same impression.

Tilton was next examined in relation to the Wilkeson statement, and explicitly contradicted several points therein, stating that the conversation between himself and Wilkeson was about Bowen, whose charges against Beecher it was desired should be withdrawn. Witness expressed gladness to have this done, for he thought every charge against Beecher endangered his wife; but when the paper was brought him to sign, it was a compliment to Beecher, rose colored, in which witness was to look up to Beecher with filial respect. He said: "I won't sign that to the end of the world," and cut out a few lines and would not use them. If Wilkeson communicates the impression that witness ever wanted money from Beecher, it is false. Beecher has communicated through Moulton requests that witness be assisted by him, but he wouldn't take a penny of Beecher's money if he suffered from hunger or thirst, and said that if, directly or indirectly Moulton communicated to him any of Beecher's money it would break their friendship. Witness' complaint to Wilkeson was that Beecher had been unjust, not that he had not helped him. Witness' relations and feelings toward Beecher, since January 1st, 1871, when he made the apology, down to the time when the Church begun to put out its right hand and take witness by the throat, were friendly. They were friendly in the sense that we were not in collision with each other, but were not those of friendship. Witness had taken Beecher's apology and given his word that he would not have him exposed.

Q. Is it your sentiment that that is an offense for which one man can apologize to another?
A. I know there is a code of honor among gentlemen that a man cannot condone such an offense, but I cannot see what offense a man cannot forgive where an apology is made by the person committing to the person against whom it is committed. If a man believes in the Christian religion, he ought to. I sometimes forgave and sometimes I did not. I do draw a line of difference.
Q. Is that your handwriting? (Showing a slip of paper on which was written "H. W. B. Grace, mercy and peace. Sunday morning. T. T.")
A. I remember, that one morning Mr. Beecher met me in the street and told me how much pleasure it gave him. I have sent kindlier things than that to him.
Q. Did you feel as you spoke?
A. I did. Mr. Moulton said, two or three times, "Mr. Beecher is in great depression. Can't you do something to cheer him?" One morning I walked to church with him. In many circumstances I manifested feelings of kindness towards him. It would be a lie for me to say I had a warm friendship for Mr. Beecher, and that I felt as kindly to him as if the offense had not been committed. If I had been a man morally great, I would have blotted it out and trodden it under foot. I was competent to forgive in a large degree. I forgave him in my best moods, but at other times I did not. I am not a very large man.

In reply to an inquiry whether Mrs. Woodhull came frequently to his house, and whether his wife did not protest against her presence there, witness said Mrs. Woodhull was three times at his house; once to meet Mr. Beecher. Mr. Moulton made that interview. It must have been in 1871 or 1872. Mrs. Woodhull and her husband came. Witness' wife expressed indignation against the woman. He told her Mrs. Woodhull was too dangerous a woman, and that too much of the welfare of the family depended on her. He told his wife the way to get along with her and prevent this coming out was to keep friendly with her. It was a fatal policy, but then it seemed the only thing they could do. The mistake was in not being friendly with Blood, instead of Mrs. Woodhull. That was the blunder. His wife always felt that the policy was a mistaken one, of trying to do anything with Mrs. Woodhull. She objected violently to his writing the sketch of Mrs. Woodhull. Read a part of it to her. Mrs. Woodhull's husband wrote a biography and wanted witness to re-write it because his style was more vivid. Witness' wife said she thought he would rue the day. She was far wiser than he was.

Q. When you say that in December, 1870, differences arose between Theodore Tilton and Henry C. Bowen, which were augmented by the Rev. H. W. Beecher, and Mrs. Beecher, in consequence whereof, and at the wish of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, expressed in writing in a paper put into the hands of Mr. Francis D. Moulton, why do you say that it was in consequence of that difficulty being augmented by Mr. and Mrs. Beecher that this letter was written or this writing was made.
A. Elizabeth saw that Mr. Bowen and I were in collision. She was afraid that collision would extend to Mr. Beecher and me, and she wished me, if possible, to make peace with him. That peace could be brought about only by his knowing what I knew of his relation with Mrs. Tilton. Therefore she wrote a womanly kindly letter to him. I do not remember the phraseology. I remember only one phrase; it was peculiarly hers. She said she "loved her husband with her maiden flame." Mr. Moulton will probably recall the whole phraseolog.
Q. What was the substance of the letter?
A. The substance of the letter I do not recall. The letter was returned to her. Whether she has it or not, I do not know. The object of the letter was to make peace. She felt that if Mr. Beecher and I could be reconciled, she herself and I would be more reconciled. There was a sort of mountain of clouds overcoming us.
Q. Who had reported to her the fact that your difficulty was being augmented by Mr. and Mrs. Beecher?
A. I do not know. She reported it to me. It was through her that I learned that Mrs. Beecher was interfering with my affairs. It was through Mrs. Tilton that I learned of Mrs. Beecher's antagonism to me. I do not think Mr. Beecher was so largely involved in it as his wife was.
Q. Had you known of Mrs. Beecher's interference with your affairs prior to that?
A. I cannot say with my affairs—not with my business affairs—with my domestic affairs, no. As I recollect, Elizabeth went sometimes to the Health Life, and Mrs. Beecher came there and saw her one day.
Q. What date was that?
A. I do not know. Mrs. Beecher, through Mrs. Morse, got the idea that I was Mr. Beecher's enemy. Therefore Mrs. Beecher was very violently my enemy. Mrs. Beecher being my enemy, and feeling that I was bent on a battle against her husband, sought to make an alliance with Elizabeth, and, as I understand, wanted Elizabeth to go away from me and part company, and she said she would not do it, the trouble having hinged on the fact that Elizabeth had made me and Mrs. Morse a confession, but had not told Mr. Beecher that she had done so. I said there was only one way out of the difficulty, and that was that Mr. Beecher must know it.

Witness was asked if he had his wife's letter with him. He said no. He wat perfectly willing to carry them before any judge or in the presence of some outside parties, but would refuse to hand them to the Committee alone. They were six gentlemen determined, if possible, not to find the facts, but to vindicate Mr. Beecher, and if he should hand over Mr. Beecher's apology perhaps they would not return it to him. Though he did not mean to make that implication, he did not mean to give them a chance. The Committee and counsel protested against the implication.

To the question as to his wife's devotion and purity of life, witness said she was pure, unless a technical meaning was applied to the word purity. She was not to blame. She sought consolation of her pastor and he took advantage of her orthodox views to make them the net and mesh in which he ensnared her, and for which witness held him in a contempt which no words could describe.

Q. Was not she (Mrs. Tilton) distressed at any suggestion of impropriety?
A. She was particularly so, and she is more so now than ever, because in her earlier days such a thought was never in her mind; but when it had passed through her experience it came out with this contrition. That is the truth of the case. She never ought to have been taken away from her home. You, gentlemen, did it. You did it Mr. Tracy. Thou art the man.
Q. When did you first bring your wife's attention to the fact that you had found there was something wrong in Mr. Beecher's conduct?
A. It must have been during the early years we lived in our present house, about 1862. Never spoke of it afterwards, because Elizabeth blotted out idea of wrong at the time. I was very young and utterly unsuspicious. When I spoke to her about it she was a little confused and denied it. Afterwards she said it was so, but that she said "you must not do that." My reverence of Mr. Beecher prevented me from speaking to him about it, or to any one else. Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton were setting on the floor with their pictures. Don't remember whether I was sitting with them or not, it was so long ago. The improper caress I saw with my own eyes. Mr. Beecher did not look at me first. He did not know I noticed it. She may have been setting on a stool; he on the floor.
Q. Were you where he could see you?
A. He was looking at the pictures.
Q. If he had looked up, could he have seen you?
A. Yes.
Q. What part of her person did he touch?
A. Her ankles and lower limbs.
Q. Not above the knee?
A. No.
Q. Was it done slyly?
A. Yes; very slyly, with his right or left under her dress. My impression is that it was by the accidental brushing up of her dress that I saw his hand on her ankle.
Q. You were in doubt whether the gesture was intentional or accidental?
A. It was merely a suspicion.

The Committee then proceeded to examine Mr. Tilton about the bed room scene. He did not know the year. It was a good while ago—before the ankle scene and while they were living on Livingston street. He remembered the room. It was the left hand room on the second story. I knocked at the door. Elizabeth came. I was surprised that the door was locked. She was surprised at finding Mr. Beecher was sitting in a red plush rocking chair with his vest unbuttoned. His face colored like a rose when I saw him.
Q. The explanation was satisfactory to you on that occasion?
A. Entirely so. I should have thought nothing of it had I not wondered at the door being locked. The room was a bed room connected with the sitting room by sliding doors. Both rooms opened into the Hall.
Q. May they not have gone into the sitting room from the hall and thence into the bed room?
A. I gave them the benefit of the doubt.
Q. What was the explanation given which you found satisfactory?
A. The annoyance of the children. My wife said ours and the neighbors' children were making a noise. She wanted a quiet talk with Mr. Beecher and so she locked herself in.
Q. That satisfied you?
A. Yes. It was entirely satisfactory.
Q. Were the sliding doors open?
A. They were shut.
Q. Was the hall door opened immediately?
A. Yes.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Tilton said he never regarded the circumstances as evidence of wrong. The explanation blotted it from his remembrance, but he had since mentioned it because circumstances arose which made him feel that her explation of both scenes was untrue. He first mentioned it, he thought, to his mother. Never thought there was any wrong in it until in the light of subsequent events. He would not say there was anything wrong in it now. Elizabeth always denied stoutly any wrong.
Q. You say for a year she insisted to you that she had not violated her marriage vow?
A. Yes. Elizabeth was in a sort of a vaporous-like cloud. She was between light and dark. She could not see that it was wrong. She mentioned to her mother, in my presence, that she had not done wrong. She cannot bear to do wrong. A sense of having done wrong is enough to crush her. She naturally seeks, for her own peace, a conscientious verdict. She never would have had these relations if she had supposed at the time that they were wrong. Elizabeth never does anything that at the time seems wrong. For such a large moral nature, there is a lack of a certain balance equipoise. She has not a will that guides and restrains, but Elizabeth never does at any time that which does not have the stamp of her conscience, at the time, upon it.
Q. Do you say that she did or did not insist that she had violated her marriage vows?
A. She always was saying that it never seemed to her wrong, and "Theodore, I do not now see that I have wronged you."
Q. What do you understand her as meaning by "To love is praiseworthy, but the abuse of love is sin?"
A. I rather think she means carrying love to too great an extent.
Q. Would not that include criminal relations?
A. Yes.
Q. Then you understand her, as early as 1868, as saying that the abuse of the gift of love by adultery would be a sin?
A. Yes. Mr. Tilton continued that Mrs. Tilton was a lady of large reading, and said that Mr. Beecher carried to her sheets of his "Life of Christ" and "Norwood" for criticism. She was one of the best of critics, and her judgment was not warped by her affections, and he (Tilton) was always certain that if Elizabeth liked what he wrote it was not on his account, though she was always glad when he wrote a good thing. It was an honest criticism. If he had been a minister, none of this trouble would have come. She was always sorry he was not a minister, which is the only virtue he possessed. "Thank God," said Tilton, "I don't belong to the priesthood or the church. I am a man of religious sympathies, who thoroughly hates and despises religious creeds. I don't believe in one of the thirty-nine articles, nor in either of the catechisms, nor in the divine inspirations of the Scriptures, nor in the divinity of Christ in the sense in which it is held.

Witness continued, that his wife grived over these with tears, and found what was wanting in him in Beecher, who took advantage of it, and ought to spend the rest of his life in penitence and anguish. She regarded Beecher almost as Jesus Christ himself. Tilton did not think ought of passion or of criminality was in her breast. They were altogether in Beecher's. She thought only of love and reverence.
Q. Such a character would not excite the thought of jealousy as to her?
A. Not the slightest. I never had the slightest feeling of jealousy in regard to Elizabeth. There was a time when I felt that Beecher was using his influence greatly upon her.
Q. To control her in her domestic relations with you?
A. No; but to win her. He was always trying to get her to say that she loved him better than me.
Q. She never would say it?
A. I don't think she ever did. She loved his religious views; she loved him as an Evangelical minister; but I don't think that, on the whole, he was as much to her as I was.

Tilton next testified to the letter in reference to the retraction. What struck him in that business as damnable in Mr. Beecher, was that, after coming and confessing to himself and Moulton his criminal relations with Mrs. Tilton and then going round the corner to see her, he should have come back in half an hour expressing his absolute heart-brokenness; whereas he had in his pocket this retraction from her. It was damnable and infamous. When he saw Beecher at Moulton's house, he (Tilton) locked the door and narrated Elizabeth's confession. It was a long one, and it would have been indelicate to touch it with any more elaboration than he had here. He did not wish to be questioned about it. It was a long story. The retraction was returned to him through Mr. Moulton. It is now in Moulton's safe, but he (Tilton) had a copy of it. The letter of apology is in Moulton's writing, except the last line and the signature. If he (Tilton) had been present at the time, it would never have been written.

The money dispute with Bowen was next alluded to, and during the testimony he said: The more I quarrelled with Mr. Beecher, the better Mr. Bowen liked it. If, as a result of the controversy, Mr. Beecher should be dead, Bowen would not be one of the mourners, but one that would uplift the horns of gladness. He never wanted peace with Beecher. He always wanted war with Beecher. He is an enemy of Beecher, and would rejoice in his downfall. The letter beginning "My dear Frank, I am determined to make no more resistance. Theodore's temperament is such, &c.," is in Moulton's possession. Tilton's letter to a complaining friend was written to nobody, but, as a public card, was one of a number of ingenious subterfuges, but didn't amount to anything. He wrote it thinking it would please Elizabeth. Its effect was to perpetuate the scandal.
Q. The scandal named would have died out long ago, would it not? It has only been kept alive by your writings?
A. I have acted like a fool, I admit.
Mr. Tracy—We all concede that, and do not need to call any witness to prove it.
Q. You have quoted letters of your wife to prove what your home was in 1868 and through 1868?
A. I quoted them to show what it was previous to her surrender to him.
Q. You have stated that there were acts of criminality, first at Beecher's house, and secondly at your own house. Do you pretend to have a personal knowledge of these acts?
A. Only the knowledge of Mrs. Tilton's confession. I was absent at the time.

The remainder of the testimony related to the attempt, which failed, to prevail upon Beecher to preside at a Woodhull meeting at Steinway Hall, and to Mr. Tilton's association with various women, the names of all being omitted except those known as Reformers and women of public reputation, the purpose of the Committee being to show that the peace of Tilton's house was destroyed by his own acts. The letters which Tilton quoted from were, he said, in the hands of Moulton.

MR. BEECHER AND HIS COUNSEL CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Committee of Plymouth Church, which is making an investigation into the great scandal, was not in session to-day. An endeavor to interview Mr. Beecher this morning resulted in obtaining from him only the declaration that the charges were absolutely false, and that he would in good time make that apparent. He added that he was entitled to the right accorded to ordinary criminals, at least—the right of being heard before being condemned. Mr. Tracy, one of the counsel conducting the case before the Committee in the interest of Mr. Beecher, says: "Mr. Beecher's fault was venial. The stupidity that induced concealment was damnable."

GENERAL BUTLER SAYS

he has no connection with the case, is not counsel for Mr. Tilton or Mr. Moulton, but cannot speak of the future. Of Mr. Tilton's statement, the General says: "I think it a most unfortunate thing that it should ever have been made public. I advised very strongly against its being given to the world. It is a miserable business."

MRS. TILTON SAYS

of the production of her statement denying the allegations of her husband, that she closeted herself alone at ten o'clock at night and spent until three o'clock next morning in preparing that document. She afterwards read it to Mr. Ovington and the only alterations not made by herself were some grammatical changes and alterations of punctuation. Being asked if she intended to occupy the old home in Livingston street, Mrs. Tilton replied that so many melancholy associations are connected with the place that she dreads the effect they might produce on her mind and heart. She expressed her entire confidence in the favorable result of the present investigation.

Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same as my *Great White River*. The commission they get for their orders amount to a dealer's profit. T. C. Jenkins

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Transit of Public Servants.

Mathematical Calculations at the State Department

Of Much Importance to Diplomatic and Consular Officers.

BIDS FOR THE FIVE FER CENT. LOAN.

Indications of a Failure to Place the Whole Amount.

Rumor that Attorney General Williams will Co to Russia.

A Change also Possible for Secretary Bristow.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1874.

Rules for Diplomatic and Consular Officers.

The Department of State is now engaged in perfecting (in compliance with the fourth section of the act making appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic Service of the Government for this fiscal year) a table showing the maximum amount of time actually necessary to make the transit between each Diplomatic and Consular post and Washington City and *vice versa*, and also the time usually occupied by the shortest and most direct mode of conveyance from Washington to the residence in the United States of such officers. Previous to 1856, it was customary to allow Diplomatic officers a large amount for expenses of outfit. This frequently exceeded the salary of the post. After this extravagance was wiped out, it was the rule to allow Consular and Diplomatic officers thirty days' salary while receiving instructions, after which they were allowed compensation while in transit to their posts. It was discovered, however, that under the loose system in vogue at the Department of State, officers were sometimes months in getting started and reaching their proper destination. In fact, officers have remained about Washington or made quite extensive tours through Europe while under pay in transit. These irregularities having come to the knowledge of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, the section mentioned was inserted. The Secretary is required to complete the table as soon as practicable and to make it public. The allowance for time actually and necessarily occupied for each Diplomatic and Consular officer entitled to such allowance, must in no case exceed that set forth in the official table.

The Five Per Cent. Loan.

The acceptance of but ten million of the bids for the remaining one hundred and seventy-nine millions of the five pér cent. loan is interpreted as an indication of a failure to place the whole amount. The result of the bidding so for can hardly be accepted as conclusive; not only for the reason that negotiations are still pending, but, as already stated in these despatches, the Secretary is not in favor of the plan of bids any more than of syndicates. He looks upon both systems as a device for the benefit of a few persons who make handsome profits out of the negotiation of the loan. At present the law stands in the way of a change, but he strongly believes in making the loan a popular affair by permitting the purchase of bonds at the Treasury. If the bonds are not disposed of before that time, the Secretary contemplates some recommendation of the nature above alluded to, to Congress.

Rumors in Regard to the Russian Mission.

The scarcity of news in some quarters has given rise to considerable speculation on that fruitful theme, the filling of the Russian Mission. The presumption that Attorney General Williams would like a foreign appointment and the fact of his presence at Long Branch have given an appearance of reality to a rumor that he will be gratified with the succession to the post vacated by the nomination of Minister Jewell to the Postmaster Generalship.

Change Predicted for Bristow.

It has been arranged, on the same authority, that the abilities of Secretary Bri tow will be transferred from the perplexities of finance to the congenial pursuits of justice. The latter would greatly delight the Wall street brokers.

The Secret Service System.

As a result of the investigation of the safe burglary, Mr. Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, recommended that the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department be abolished, and that the duties now performed by them be vested in the United States District Attorney and the United States Marshal. Secretary Bristow, who is not favorably inclined to the Secret Service system as at present conducted, gave serious thought to the proposed change, but after more mature consideration he concluded that it could not be done under the law. The appropriation for the Secret Service is, under the law, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Treasury. If the duties were transferred to the District Attorney and Marshal, they would be under the control of the Department of Justice. It is very certain, however, that Mr. Bristow will make a sweeping change in the present force and get rid of those who have prostituted their positions for selfish and unlawful ends.

Condition of the Patent Office Last Year.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents up to December 31, 1873, has just been completed at the Government Patent Office.

The following shows the condition of the finances and business of the year:

Statement of the financial condition of the Patent Fund.

Amount to the credit of the Patent Fund, January 1, 1873	$794,111 42
Amount of receipts during the year 1873	703,191 77
Total	1,497,303 19
From which deduct expenditures for the year 1873	691,178 98
Balance January 1, 1874	806,124 21

Statement of the business of the Office for the year 1873.

Number of applications for patents during the year 1873	20,414
Number of patents issued, including reissues and designs	12,763
Number of applications for extension of patents	273
Number of patents extended	233
Number of caveats filed during the year	3,248
Number of patents expired during the year	4,482
Number of patents allowed but not issued for want of final fee	2,783
Number of applications for registering of trade marks	534
Number of trade marks registered	492
Of the patents granted there were to—	
Citizens of the United States	12,371
Subjects of Great Britain	341
Subjects of France	64
Subjects of other foreign governments	88
	—12,864

Number of patents issued by the United States Patent Office to residents of the different States and Territories from January 1, 1873, to December 31, 1874:

[The proportion of patents to population is shown in last column.]

States, &c.	No. of patents.	One to every—
Alabama	43	23,185
Arkansas	11	44,042
California	251	2,232
Colorado Territory	8	4,983
Connecticut	622	864
Dakota Territory	2	7,090
Delaware	40	3,125
District of Columbia	109	1,208
Florida	8	23,468
Georgia	53	22,341
Idaho Territory	1	14,999
Illinois	844	3,009
Indiana	311	5,404
Iowa	246	4,854
Kansas	75	4,859
Kentucky	114	11,590
Louisiana	96	7,512
Maine	139	4,510
Maryland	191	4,088
Massachusetts	1,379	1,057
Michigan	356	3,326
Minnesota	110	3,997
Mississippi	55	15,053
Missouri	288	5,975
Montana Territory	3	6,835
Nebraska	28	4,393
Nevada	19	2,236
New Hampshire	127	2,506
New Jersey	614	1,475
New Mexico	1	91,874
New York	2,826	1,551
North Carolina	58	18,472
Ohio	832	3,203
Oregon	19	4,785
Pennsylvania	1,639	2,148
Rhode Island	167	1,301
South Carolina	25	28,224
Tennessee	105	11,986
Texas	109	7,510
Utah Territory	8	10,848
Vermont	87	3,914
Virginia	76	16,120
Washington Territory	6	3,992
West Virginia	42	10,541
Wisconsin	217	4,860
Wyoming Territory	2	4,559
United States Army	8	3,750
United States Revenue Marine Service	......	......
For the United States at large	12,371	3,116

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1874.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS' POWER TO REMOVE OR SUSPEND OTHER OFFICERS.

Upon the question submitted by Governor McCook, whether as Governor of Colorado he possessed power to remove or suspend Territorial officers for cause, or under any circumstances, Acting Attorney General Phillips has decided that the Governor of a Territory can remove only such officers as have been duly appointed by the Governor to hold at pleasure. He has no power to remove officers appointed during pleasure by others, unless the organic law, or in some cases at least, the Territorial law expressly authorize him.

LOOK AT YOUR FIVE DOLLAR NOTES.

A dangerous counterfeit having appeared on the five dollar notes of the Traders National Bank of Chicago, the Treasury Department offers one-half per cent. premium for the return of the genuine five dollar notes of that bank to the Department for destruction. The notes should be strapped separately, and may be included in packages of national bank notes returned to the Treasury for redemption, and may be returned at the expense of the Department. All genuine five dollar notes of this bank should hereafter be refused, and notes of that denomination thus driven out of circulation No more of these notes will be issued hereafter by the Comptroller of Currency to that bank. The attention of bank officers is especially called to the necessity of promptly retiring these notes, which will entirely prevent the circulation of the counterfeits.

AMOUNT OF FIVE PER CENT'S TAKEN.

The accepted bids for the new five per cent. loan amount, thus far, to $10,118,550, which amount, it is believed, is for permanent investment at home. Further negotiations are still pending.

THE SAFE BURGLARY.

Buford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, left here last night for New York to make further inquiry into the safe burglary recently committed in the office of the United States Attorney for this District.

WATERSPOUT IN NEVADA.

Great Damage in Eureka--Houses Swept Away--Twenty-five or Thirty Lives Lost--All in Half an Hour.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—A dispatch from Eureka, Nevada, gives the particulars of a storm yesterday. It had been raining with great violence early in the morning till noon, when the cloud burst on a lofty range of mountains to the east. A vast volume of water rushed down the canon where the town is located. The eastern part of the town was flooded in ten minutes by the fearful rush of water with constantly increasing violence; every moment houses were torn from their foundations and swept away with their occupants. Ropes were procured and the line formed. Brave men thus protected dashed into the torrent and saved many lives. Only a few women and children were lost. The body of one, Mrs. Bray, was recovered. Rodger Robinett, reporter of the *Sentinel*, was among the drowned. The *Sentinel* office was swept away. The bodies are being brought to the court house as fast as recovered. Three Chinamen were lost. Thirty houses were swept away. All that part of the town devoted to dance houses and other places of amusement is gone. The flood lasted only half an hour. The total loss of life is not yet known, but it is believed that it will reach twenty-five or thirty. The weather is still threatening.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—A dispatch from Elko, Nevada, just received, says the report of an accident to a western train on the Central Railroad, near Humboldt Wells, caused by the water spout washing away the track, is without foundation. A section foreman was run over and lost both legs. The track was so badly injured that trains cannot get through to-day. There is no further news from the Eureka disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—Private dispatches to-night from Eureka state that fourteen dead bodies have been recovered. The loss by the flood foots up over one hundred thousand dollars. In addition to the names already given, the following are sent to-night, as drowned: James Galvin, J. W. Talbot, J. Dorney, John Ranfts, W. J. McGeary, Wm. Smith.

A water spout burst near Carson City, Nevada, this evening, causing great destruction of property, no lives were lost.

Latest Dispatch—Loss $150,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—A dispatch from Eureka, to-night, says the loss by the flood is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Eureka Consolidated Mining Company loses twenty thousand dollars and will have to shut down their furnaces. Several more bodies have been recovered. More people are still missing.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.

CHICAGO, July 25.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, a statement of the business for six months ending June 30th, was made. Earnings, $8,674,820; operating expenses, $5,608,993. The balance of over $3,000,000 was partly used to pay interest, leases, and discounts on bonds sold, leaving in capital stock a little over three per cent. The Committee thought it inexpedient to declare a dividend for the six months, and voted that three per cent. should be used as follows: For construction and equipment, $890,452; for paying off floating debt, $606,390. The operating expenses are reported to be sixty-six per cent. of the gross earnings, against seventy-six per cent. for the corresponding period of 1873. The following, among other resolutions, was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the improvement in the company's affairs, as shown by the statement of its floating debt, which is now reduced to about two millions, and in view of the fact that the company has definitely decided not to engage in any enterprises involving the diversion of its net earnings, it seems to this Committee that it will not be necessary hereafter to pass the payment of dividends.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide of a San Francisco Broker.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—W. B. Bourne, a prominent stock broker and capitalist, shot himself this afternoon, at his residence in this city. It is believed that he was insane.

Hugh Dougherty's Sentence Commuted.

COLUMBUS, O., July 25.—Governor Allen to-day commuted the sentence of Hugh Dougherty, convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged at Lancaster, July 31st, to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary. The Governor gives as a reason grave doubts as to Dougherty's sanity at the time of the murder.

A Richmond Sensation—Is it a Clue to the Kidnappers?

RICHMOND, VA., July 25.—An apparently crazy man was arrested here this evening. When taken to the Station house he gave the name of Myron Leasure, of Watertown, New York. He stated that he left there with his little child to go to Dayton, Ohio, three weeks ago; that when he reached White Sulphur Springs the child died. He then came to this city, bringing the corpse of the child, which, upon the certificate of a doctor at the Springs, was buried in the Hollywood Cemetery. His contradictory statements gave rise to the suspicion that he might be implicated in the Philadelphia child abduction case. He says, however, that the child was only ten months old. The body of the child will be disinterred to-morrow, and a *post mortem* examination made.

Suicide in Paris, Ky.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—The *Enquirer's* Paris, Kentucky, special reports that J. A. Brent, a much respected young man, son of a banker, committed suicide last night, while returning from a ball, shooting himself with a pistol. Cause unknown.

The "Gazette" Poisoning Case.

Three printers, members of the Typographical Union, but not of the old *Gazette* force, were arrested to-night for poisoning the coffee that made the new *Gazette* printers sick, Thursday night. Croton oil was the drug used.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A vein of oil has been struck at New Haven, Indiana, at the depth of eight feet.

The Fort Wayne races were postponed Saturday till to-day, owing to the heavy rains.

Archbishop McClosky and Bishop Bacon sailed from New York for Rome, on Saturday.

Reports from Indiana indicate one of the severest storms on Saturday which have been known there for many years.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, will meet at Philadelphia Thursday, the 30th inst.

Friday night the storm was in Kentucky. The lightning struck in several places. In Woodford county six persons were killed by one stroke.

Hon. John Jay, Minister to Austria, who recently returned to Vienna, is not expected to much longer occupy that position, his family desiring him to resign.

The following steamers have arrived at New York: City of Richmond, Republic, Queen and Wyoming, from Liverpool, and P. Caland, from Rotterdam.

In the suit for divorce from Brigham Young by his wife, Anna Eliza, the demurrer of defendant to the jurisdiction of the Court, has been overruled, and thirty days given for an answer.

Grocers.

Send to F. W. Jenkins & Bro. for their new circular of lower prices.

THE Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

CHEAP BREAD!

Penn Mills Flour made from Kentucky Wheat, and sold at lower rates than anything manufactured in this market.

Old Minnesota Flour,

the best brands in this market for Bread Bakers.

F. W. Jenkins & Bro.

The Only Exclusive Flour House.

A PRESIDENTIAL EXCURSION.

From Long Branch to Atlantic City---Enthusiasm, Guns, Cheers, Wines, Cigars, &c., All Along the Line.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 25.—The President and party left Long Branch this morning in the car of President Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. On arriving at ex-Consul Dudley's grange, near Camden, the party lunched, and were then conveyed to the intersection at Camden, where a special engine awaited the company to take them to Atlantic City. The party consisted of the President, Mrs. Grant and son, General Babcock, Attorney General Williams, John Goforth, Thomas H. Dudley, Miss Dudley, Miss Matlack, A. K. Hay, President, and D. M. Zimmerman, Treasurer, of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, with the Board of Directors and a number of other gentlemen. The train went at a rapid rate, and at every station waiting crowds cheered lustily.

At Haddonfield a short stop was made, when the President received a boquet and made a short speech in reply to congratulations offered.

At Hammonton a band of music was in attendance.

At Egg Harbor City specimens of native wines and cigars were put on the car and partaken off during the run down. A salute was also fired

At the United States Hotel, Atlantic City, an immense crowd assembled, and the President was saluted with music and enthusiastic cheers. On reaching the parlor he was welcomed by Rev. Mr. Willetts in a characteristic speech, to which the President made an appropriate reply. The President and party then took a ride around the city, and dined in the Ocean parlor with a number of invited guests.

In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks, followed by a ball, which the President and party attended.

ERIE.

Saturday's Session of United States Courts.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
ERIE, Pa., July 25, 1874.

In the District Court the day was occupied with the case of John Eaton and wife and Earl, indicted for making counterfeit nickels.

The Circuit Court finished the case of the Cummisky Brothers vs. Gurdon, S. Berry and others. The jury, by order of the court, rendered a judgment for plaintiffs.

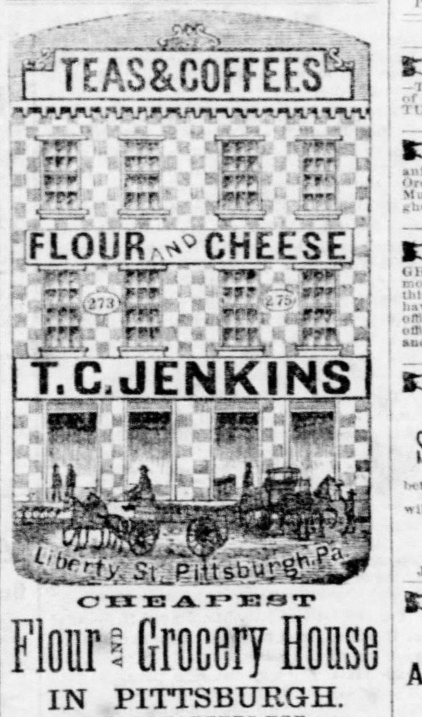
Governor Allen, of Ohio, has appointed Thomas Beer Judge of the Fourth subdivision of the Third Judicial District of that State, vice Hon. A. M. Jackson, resigned.

It Closes This Week.

Messrs. N. Whiting & Co. inform us that the great Bankrupt Auction Sale of woolens, silks, linens, carpets, &c., &c., 124 Wood street, will positively be brought to a close at the end of this week as the time has nearly arrived when the estate must be settled up with the creditors.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.



CHEAPEST
Flour and Grocery House
IN PITTSBURGH.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
The Great White River Flour.
Jenkins's Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.
Complete Line Groceries.
Cleveland and Louisville Lime.
Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Tobaccos, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c.
No Charge for Drayage.
No Retail House connected with this establishment.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—PIGEONS—BEST PRICE paid for fifty Pigeons, at the City Mills, Fifteenth and Liberty streets.

WANTED—EVERY SPORTSMAN—To call or send for a price list of Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, &c. Address J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, 285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING House, containing 8 or 10 Rooms, with Gas and Water, situated either in Pittsburgh or Allegheny, but the Seventeenth Ward, Pittsburgh, preferred. Possession to be had about September 1st. Address Lock Box 164 Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED — PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to E. C. KEYS, 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—A FEW GOOD Men to introduce the best Fence in use. Liberal inducements to the right men. Address F. A. FLEMING, Clearfield, Pa.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR LUMBERMEN!—The undersigned offer for sale their Lumber Yard, Planing Mill and Business, located at New Castle, Pa., at a low figure, and on reasonable terms. The Mill and Yard are located but three squares from the main street in the city. The mill was built last year, and is said to be one of the best arranged mills in the State, have an abundance of power, and all the necessary machinery for making Doors, Sash, Blinds, Brackets, Frames, Scroll and Turned Work, &c. A good trade established both in city and country, and a good business is being done at the present time. Reasons for selling: Ill-health of Senior Partner; Junior Partner is engaged in business outside the city that requires his attention. For particulars, address or call on H. A. WOODWORTH & SON, New Castle, Pa. MW

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—SECOND STORY FRONT Room, with Bathroom in rear, suitable for a Dentist. Location unsurpassed. Call at 65 Fulton street, near Wylie avenue.

FOR RENT—ROOM—LARGE WELL lighted second floor Room, with good entrance, in one of the best locations in the city. The party holding it has a three year lease. For particulars address Box A. E., Commercial office.

FOR RENT—ROOMS IN ODD FELLOWS Hall Building, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, suitable for a Confectionery and Bakery. This is a rare opportunity for any one wishing to engage in this branch of business. Inquire at Squire Greer's Office, opposite Odd Fellows Hall. FMW

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial Counting Room.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—700 POUNDS MINION TYPE, nearly new. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—RUBBER BELTING AND HOSE—India Rubber Belting and Hose of all sizes and descriptions. Also, Gum Packing at Eastern Prices. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street. M

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE — BUILDING LOT — IN Fourteenth Ward, on Atwood street, near Oakland Car Station; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For further particulars inquire of THOS. F. STEWART, No. 48 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 20x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE — SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—One Gear Paneling, Carving and Moulding Machine; three Planers and Matchers; one Hall's Shingle Mill; two 8 by 20 and one 7 by 14 inch Engines, all in good order. M. B. COCHRAN & CO. 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST SITE FOR Residence in either city, 105 feet on Ridge avenue, Allegheny, by 200 feet deep to a 40 foot street, half a square from the Park. Will be sold as a whole or in parts on reasonable terms. C. A. CARPENTER, Pennsylvania Railroad.

FOR SALE — A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS, with all the Tools; Bake Oven, Ice Cream Machine, &c., &c., sufficient to carry on the Wholesale Ice Cream and Cake Baking Business. For further particulars address Mrs. C. A. SWARTZ, Wheeling, W. Va.
P. S.—Satisfactory reasons given for selling out.

FOR SALE—THE CENTRAL BOARD of Education offer for sale the Miller Street School Property, situate on Miller street, Eleventh ward. Lot 100x100, with two-story Brick Building, formerly used for Public School. This property is available as a Residence, Church, School or for manufacturing purposes. All communications or proposals should be addressed to C. A. KEHEW, Secretary, 81 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—SMALL FARM SITUATE in Armstrong County, Pa. Good farming land, with Dwelling of four rooms, young Orchard of 60 trees. Will be sold low, or would exchange for city property. Also, 10 Building Lots situate in Sixteenth Ward, between the two greatest thoroughfares in the city (Penn and Liberty Avenues). Will be sold on long payments. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ORDERS

PROMPTLY EXECUTED

For the purchase or sale of GOVERNMENTS, GOLD AND STOCKS in the New York Market. Stocks bought on margin. Stock privileges also sold. Send for Explanatory Circular. Quotations are constantly received direct from the Stock Exchange. Persons desiring to buy or sell Stocks for cash or on margin, are requested to call on or address

LUTHER S. KAUFFMAN, Broker,
96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ SOUTH SIDE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 2633 Carson street.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of FOUR AND A HALF DOLLARS ($4 50) per share, payable on and after the 1st day of August.
JOS. JAGEMAN, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, S. S., July 27, 1874.

☞ OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Sixth avenue—DIVIDEND No. 22—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith.
THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, July 14, 1874. MWS

☞ MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 87 Wood Street—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE out of the profits of the last six months—Three Dollars payable in cash on demand, and Two Dollars to be credited to Stock Notes.
JAMES M. KENNEY, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, July 7, 1874.

NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OZARK PETROLEUM CO., 126 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the above place, on TUESDAY, August 4th, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WM. M. ECKLEY, Secretary.

☞ TO OWNERS OF DEAD ANIMALS.—I am now prepared to remove dead animals from the City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Orders may be left at the office of the Board of Health, Municipal Hall, Pittsburgh, and City Hall, Allegheny City.
EDWARD CZARNIECKI.

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

☞ NOTICE—

ALL PERSONS PAYING THEIR

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES,

between now and the 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, will be allowed a discount of FIVE PER CENT.

SAMUEL KILGORE,
COUNTY TREASURER.
July 1st, 1874.

☞ NOTICE—

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

A Meeting of the Creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at LAFAYETTE HALL, on TUESDAY, August 11th, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when we expect to present a satisfactory arrangement for the adjustment and security of creditors' claims, and which cannot be perfected at an earlier date.

JAMES I. BENNETT,
JOHN HARPER,
D. HOSTETTER,
REUBEN MILLER,
JAMES J. DONNELL,
Executive Committee.
Pittsburgh, July 23, 1874.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ WEST END SAVINGS BANK—ELECTION NOTICE.—Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Directors will be held at their Banking House, on TUESDAY, August 4, 1874, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.
W. H. WILSON, Cashier.
West Pittsburgh, Pa., July 21, 1874.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between ALBERT TOMLINSON and JAMES McKEE, under the firm name of TOMLINSON & McKEE, in the Mont Blanc Foundry, Pittsburgh, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES McKEE having sold his interest to ALBERT TOMLINSON. All persons indebted to said firm will make payment to ALBERT TOMLINSON, who alone is authorized to receive and receipt for the same, and to whom all claims against said firm must be presented for settlement.
A. TOMLINSON,
JAMES McKEE.

In withdrawing from the firm of TOMLINSON & McKEE, I cordially recommend my successor, A. TOMLINSON, to the patronage of our former customers and the public at large.
JAMES McKEE.
Pittsburgh, July 25th, 1874.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science, Music, Drawing, and Elocution, Military Drill, Gymnasium, &c.
REV. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.
MWF

In Store.
25 bales WISCONSIN HOPS;
25 barrels HALVES DRIED PEACHES;
25 bags TIMOTHY SEED;
1 car load PEERLESS WRAPPING PAPER;
1 car load WHITE LIME.
TO ARRIVE:
3 cars WHITE OATS;
2 cars EAR CORN;
2 cars SHELLED CORN.
Our Specialty now is the placing of large lots of WOOL, and invite correspondence with those holding.
D. McMILLAN & CO.,
347 LIBERTY STREET.

Wm. B. Hays & Son
PORK PACKERS,
Bacon, Mess Pork, Dried Beef,
Lard, Lard Oil, Carbon Oils.
Curers of the Celebrated
STAR-ANCHOR BRAND EXTRA SUGAR-CURED HAMS.
281 AND 283 LIBERTY STREET.

Jesse H. Lippincott,

231 LIBERTY STREET.

CANNED GOODS.

CAPE MAY TOMATOES.

First-class dealers will please make a note of it that we are now taking orders for Fall delivery for our well known brand of three pound Tomatoes. We have already sold without exerting ourselves to any extent

OVER 2,000 CASES!

When we begin to push things, which we mean to do very soon, we have no doubt of our ability to book orders for

Fifteen Thousand Cases!

IN QUALITY these goods will sustain the superiority that has been their's from the first day that the brand was put upon the market.

IN STYLE and general appearance they will be found not only equal, but more attractive than most Tomatoes. As we use the reversible label, our tins present a handsome shelf appearance, and our cases help to a great extent to dress up a store and give to it a neat and finished look. (No extra charge for this.)

IN PRICE, we are determined (on account of Tomatoes being retailed at a small profit) to give our trade the benefit of the low figures we secured by our extensive purchase.

Orders Filled in Turn as Received.

Jesse H. Lippincott,

231 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW STOCK
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
JUST OPENED.
NEW STYLE PRINTS,
CHEVIOT SHIRTINGS,
JEANS AND COTTONADES.
BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS.
LARGE STOCK BARRED FLANNELS AT BOTTOM PRICES.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
239 and 241 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

PHOSPHOR BRONZE FOUNDRY,
For the Pittsburgh District.
Atwood & McCaffrey,
CORNER LIBERTY STREET AND THIRD AVENUE,
LICENSEES OF C. J. A. DICK.
Castings for Mills and General Machine Work Furnished Promptly. Orders Solicited. MTH

IRON ROOFING,
COATED WITH BEST METALLIC PAINT,
ONLY $7.00 PER SQUARE.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
ABRAM REESE.
877 LIBERTY AVENUE.

Duquesne Brass Works and Foundry
S. CADMAN & SON,
Brass Founders and Manufacturers, and Steam Pipe Fitters.
AGENTS FOR COPE & MAXWELL'S PUMPING MACHINERY AND BOILER FEEDERS.
☞ SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
CORNER DUQUESNE WAY AND SIXTH ST

JULY 15th.
New Dark Prints,
New Bleached Goods,
New Waterproofs.
BLUE,
GOLD and
BLACK!
McElroy & Dickson,
54 Wood Street.

JNO. J. McDERMOTT,
53 Ninth St., late Hand St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
TEAS.

J. H. McMILLAN,
No. 347 LIBERTY STREET,
General Commission Merchant,
And Dealer in all kinds of Grain, Broom Corn, Handles, Hops, &c.
Orders for shipment and consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

ROBT. ARTHURS..............President.
L. HALSEY WILLIAMS..............Cashier.
ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$20,000 First Mortgage 7 Per Ct. Bonds
OF THE
Buffalo Valley Railroad Co.,
AT 80 AND INTEREST.
This Road runs through some of the richest Coal and Mineral Lands of Somerset county, and has been built entirely by the capital stock actually paid in. The proceeds of the Mortgage Bonds will be used in completing the equipment of the Road.
No. 16 Sixth Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1874.

A CABINET meeting will probably be held at Long Branch, this week.

THE next nearest political duty of the people of this country is to repudiate the repudiationists.

EX-SENATOR POMEROY, of Kansas, is to be brought to trial to-day. He should have a fair field and no favor.

IT begins also to look as though the Democratic color-bearer in Ohio, would have to carry the banner of repudiation.

JUST at present there are more stubbed political thumbs out, feeling for the public pulse, than was ever before known in the history of the nation.

WE SUSPECT that, after all, the devil is still more fool than knave. The indications now are that the repudiation plank of the Indiana Democracy will cost them dearly.

ONE of the Bourbon papers out West is dabbling extensively in the political poetry business. The writer takes lines of equal or unequal length, tacks on rhymes at the end, and fills out the body with malignant imbecility.

THE Washington *Star* thinks it is "singular" how many members of Congress reconsider their determination not to become candidates for re-election. Does our contemporary happen to recollect the reason why JACK wouldn't eat his supper?

WE ARE glad to be able to state that Commissioner DOUGLASS, of the Internal Revenue Department, emphatically denies that he intends resigning his position. He is one of the most capable, efficient and incorruptible officials in the public service.

THE fire-eating editor of the Mobile *Register* wants the "race issue" in the Southern States pushed to the last extremity. He says: "It is forced upon the white man. He is driven to the wall on it. A cornered rat will fight in self-defense." And now we know in what category to include him.

IT IS the invariable custom of the French, whenever anything goes wrong, to abuse the chief of the State, and it is the invariable custom of the opposition in this country, under similar circumstances, to assail the Republican party. Just now an attempt is being made to lay the responsibility of this BEECHER-TILTON scandal at its doors.

THESE Democratic calculations are "peculiar." They not only count their chickens before they are hatched, but they count them without any eggs. They are now actually talking about carrying Pennsylvania and Massachusetts in the next elections—and, indeed, there is just as much likelihood that they will succeed in one State as in the other.

FRIDAY'S Chicago *Inter-Ocean* contains twelve supplementary sheets, comprising ninety-six full pages of six colums each, or about two hundred and eighty-four superficial feet of printed matter, devoted exclusively to the publication of the delinquent city and county tax lists. It is probably the largest single issue of any newspaper ever published, as it is certainly the most unsatisfactory in character and contents.

THE great sensation in Virginia, at present, is the recent discovery of immense deposits of iron ore in Madison county, which promise a yield of from sixty to seventy per cent. of iron of the best quality. A mine is now being worked in a small way, which is turning out about six hundred tons of ore per week, that will yield fully sixty per cent. of iron. Work will be increased in a few days, and several thousand tons a week will be sent to the foundries at Richmond and Alexandria.

IN THE Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia on Saturday, Judge ALLISON rendered a decision of great interest to that large portion of the community living in rented houses. In the case at issue, the collector of delinquent taxes had, through one of his deputies, levied upon the household goods of a tenant for city taxes assessed on the property occupied. The matter was taken into court, and Judge ALLISON ruled that the goods of a tenant cannot be sold for delinquent taxes due by the owner of the house.

A WELL-INFORMED correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Georgia, predicts that if President GRANT should veto the civil rights bill in the event of its becoming a law, the Southern whites would support him for a third term "with a unanimity not seen since the days of Washington." This may possibly be true; but in the first place we do not believe that he would have the hardihood thus to fly deliberately in the face of the moral sentiment of the country, and in the next place it is absolutely certain that if he should do so and obtain a renomination in consequence, he will be the deadest cock in the pit that the Presidential arena has ever known.

SPEAKING of the various "reforms" which the new Democratic Legislature of Connecticut has inaugurated, the Boston *Post* observes that "there is an entire absence of partisanship and political scheming" in them; the veracious value of which asseveration may be inferred from the fact that only last week that body framed a new charter for the city of New Haven, which turns out of office fifty-six city officials, makes partisan boards of the commissions, and fastens the whole thing on the people without giving them a chance to vote on it, although a petition for its submission, signed by nine hundred voters, was presented by one of the New Haven Representatives. What does the *Post* expect to gain by discoloring the plain truth in such a way?

THE most striking fact in the British Board of Trade returns for the first half of the present year, which have just been published, is the condition of trade between that country and our own, showing, as they do, exports of only 170,846 tons of iron and steel, against 311,431 tons during the same time last year, and a value of scarcely more than three millions. The Boston *Advertiser* truly says that the decline is as remarkable as the growth of the English iron trade has been. But this is only one out of many articles. In all textile fabrics we have increased our purchases of silk alone. The decline in the value of woollen and worsted manufactures, including carpets, exported to this country in the past six months as compared with 1873, is over £900,000, or more than twenty-five per cent.

THE last number of the *National Era*, owned and edited by FREDERICK DOUGLASS and his sons, has the true political vision. It strenuously urges that the work of the Republican party is not completed, and that that party alone can properly enforce the Fourteenth amendment. It points to the record in showing that, in the end, all promises have been fulfilled, and each right secured. It says that the civil rights issue is between the two great parties, one of which has always favored legal equality, while the other has opposed it. It declares that Democratic votes from colored men are idiotic, and closes by saying: "There is no room for a third party. The Republican party must triumph this fall, and we trust the colored men will not form any combination, because of which encouragement and success may come to the Democratic party."

ASSUMING that 3.3c. is the lowest average price at which our mills can sell good iron without loss, the *Iron Age* insists that that price should, by mutual consent, be adopted as the minimum at which they will sell. If all the iron that has been rolled since the panic, speaking generally, has gone into consumption, it proves the existence of a steady demand which certainly justifies the mills in making an effort to get at least cost for the iron they sell, and the *Age* believes that to accomplish this the easiest—and, indeed, the only—way is to make no iron except upon orders, and to take no orders at prices which will not cover cost. The advance which the course suggested would inevitably bring about, would, that paper believes, do more than anything else to stimulate the demand and advance prices still further, and in a very short time the mills would be making a moderate and legitimate profit. A rising market, however slowly it may rise, is always certain to insure a good business, while such a market as the present ruins those who sell and frightens those who buy. If there ever existed a necessity for slaughtering the prices of manufactured iron, the *Age* considers that it exists no longer, and it has no hesitation in saying that the commercial outlook fully warrants manufacturers in taking a firm stand for cost, if not for a profit.

BEECHER-TILTON INVESTIGATION.

Though nominally a committee is investigating the TILTON-BEECHER scandal, the public is the actual tribunal before which the case is being tried. Whatever the decision of the Committee may be, the latter court, will undoubtedly make out a verdict of its own, which may or may not agree with the verdict of the Committee. Possibly it would have been better if from the beginning of the trial, all documents and all statements of witnesses had been submitted to the public. Since so much matter pertaining to the case has been published, the rest might as well have been published, thus preventing one sided and imperfect views and conclusions. Published in fragments and often in the form of second hand or ill remembered reports, the pieces of the case are not laid before the tribunal of the public in the manner most favorable to their intelligent consideration. In fact, the trial as thus far conducted in the newspapers strikingly illustrates by contrast the wisdom of our English and American mode of trial by jury, with its traditional order of proceeding. Efforts are apparently made to distract the attention of the court by the obtrusion of irrelevant matter, while efforts not less assiduous are made to excite prejudices against one or other of the parties concerned in the case. In a court of law both these objectionable modes of disturbance are carefully avoided. The object of the trial being to get at the truth, both the bench and the bar see to it that statements not bearing on the case are excluded, and that mischievous prejudices are kept in abeyance. The case under trial is not permitted to be used as the basis or groundwork either of narratives or of discussions merely intended to amuse or entertain the jury, or cause them to regard the plaintiff or defendant with contempt.

In the TILTON-BEECHER trouble, as treated in newspapers, all these and other irregularities are practised and cheerfully tolerated. Thus, two or three reporters represent Mr. BEECHER as "jovial" amidst his afflictions. The reporters did not pretend to have seen him; they only repeated what they had been told. No doubt, some member of the Plymouth church, fancying "joviality" under the circumstances a sign of innocence, boldly ascribed it to the much harassed divine, failing to reflect that, however conscious of innocence, a minister of the gospel placed in Mr. BEECHERS present position could not afford to be either "jovial" or jolly. Thinking of the inevitable and wide-reaching evil of the scandal, apart from the immediate sorrow and shame of it, he can not help feeling his connection with it as a great calamity. So, also, it would seem that excessive liberties are taken with Mr. TILTON. It is possible that he indulges in the wild, reckless strain of remark imputed to him, but it is, we confess, difficult to believe anything of the sort. Oppression sometimes does make even a wise man mad, and perhaps no oppression is more likely to have such an effect than the frightful wrong and injustice which TILTON claims to have suffered. But the man who drew up the affidavit of a few days ago was evidently still in full command of all his faculties, and nothing has since happened to change his condition. It is therefore the part of sense and justice to accept his own assertion that he has been grossly misrepresented by some who have professed to report his statements and remarks. In particular, it is impossible not to read with considerable suspicion sweeping denunciations of the church and the clergy put into his mouth. TILTON'S real opinions may be expressed in such remarks, but when they appear to have been reported by counsel for the defense, they remind disinterested readers how effective they may be just now in stirring or confirming popular prejudices against the man who avows them.

Another irregularity in the newspaper presentation of the subject is a disregard of dates unfavorable to a satisfactory view of the real import of alleged facts. TILTON may recently have held and taught what are called free love doctrines, though he denies the charge. In fairness, however, it ought to be remembered that a very few years ago, indeed at the time of the MOULTON negotiations between BEECHER and TILTON, the latter held no opinions on social subjects which could form any serious cause of alienation or distrust on the part of the Plymouth pastor. People cannot help remembering Mr. BEECHER'S letter not yet impeached, in which he said to Mr. MOULTON:

"Would to God, who orders all hearts, that by his own mediation Theodore, Elizabeth and I could be made friends again. Theodore will have the hardest task in such a case; but has he not proved himself capable of the noblest things?"

Having mentioned one of those letters we may say that all arguments, statements testimonies and what not relating to the case cannot but seem irrelevant and useless as regards the vindication of Mr. BEECHER, so long as certain passages from his letters quoted in the affidavit shall remain unaccounted for by any adequate explanation. As they stand in the TILTON statement they entirely agree with and confirm the main allegation of crime, and as we write, not a word has yet been published which serves to account for the intense feeling, the mortification and remorse they disclose on any other ground.

"I will not plead for myself. I even wish that I were dead; but others must live to suffer. I will die before any but myself shall be inculpated. All my thoughts are running toward my friends, and toward the poor child lying there and praying with her folded hands. She is guiltless, sinned against—bearing the transgressions of another. Her forgiveness I have. I humbly pray to God to put it into the heart of her husband to forgive me."

Again, of Mr. MOULTON, Mr. BEECHER says: "His hand it was that tied up the storm that was ready to burst on our heads," and speaks of "this terrible emergency of my life." It is surely idle to pretend that the offence referred to in such passages had been merely injudicious advice to Mrs. TILTON regarding her husband. So, also, when Mrs. TILTON prays that her "dear husband may never have the experience of being misled by a good woman as she was misled by a good man," and says: "I would mourn greatly if my life was made known to my father; his head would be bowed indeed to the grave;" it is an insult to common sense to account for such language as expressing sorrow for a purely sentimental sin.

Probably the most valuable human remains in the United States just now are those of William Jennings, whose funeral took place ninety-nine years ago in Nottaway county, Virginia. As has been the case with many a greater man's grave, the particular mound under which Mister, or Major, or Colonel Jennings (for he was a British officer) reposes, long since passed from the memory of the oldest inhabitant, even the fact that he was burried in his awe-inspiring regimentals not serving to keep in mind the exact spot where he was laid away in the old burying ground. now, after all these ninety-nine years, the bones of—say Colonel—Jennings are needed to prove that he was actually buried in Nottaway county, and that he was the Jennings who was an officer in His Majesty's service. A fortune of eighty million dollars, in England, is said to be involved in the finding and identification of his remains, and a sword that was burried with him is to be relied upon as evidence of his identity. Many graves have been opened in the gloomy old cemetery, but no rusty sword has appeared to the searchers, and the eighty millions may go to the wrong heir in spite of all the stir that has been made among the early settlers, who, perhaps, would have built a lasting monument to Jennings if they had known that they were to be disturbed after sleeping peacefully for so many years. Most of the fortunes in England that we hear of as about to fall to somebody are not trammeled by a demnition body, but they are often quite as far from the expectant heirs as these Jennings millions are from the persons who may be waiting to hear from the entomed sword.

THE statistics of the income tax in Italy make curious revelations of the smallness of incomes in that country, especially in some of the professions. The aggregate of taxable income is less than $95,000,000 for the Peninsula and Sicily, divided between 631,582 persons. There are but 1,267 lawyers who have a taxable income of $250, and but 300 who derive $400 a year from their profession. Some 470 physicians have an income of $250, and all but 78 of these are under $400. There are 62 hotels and boarding places and 75,000 *cafes*; yet, according to the returns, out of these two classes there are but 250 which yield their proprietors an income of $400 per annum. These are comparatively speaking the better class of people—those whose incomes are $250 and over—and one would wonder how the remainder of the people managed to exist, if we did not remember that Italy is the place where a palace can be hired for a song, where neither shelter nor clothing are much needed, and where fruit can be had for the picking.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Perhaps the worst of all human passions is jealousy.

We all abhor our sins when another commits them.

The bluff game, however good at times, will not always win.

There is nothing in all the world so hard to regain as lost character.

All roads out of the Republican party lead into the Democratic camp.

The commerce of the Pacific side is running more and more into steam vessels.

The Butternuts have put on their clothes again, and all the Copperheads are hissing.

If fealty to the government involves allegiance to its flag, how loyal is Georgia?

England is to be pit-ied. The small-pox has broken out in an epidemic form, there.

Now does the chill bright Autumn begin to press hard upon the fleeting summer.

At present the weight of feeling throughout the whole country is somewhat against Beecher.

That Beecher's good name involves the destiny of Christianity in any of its phases is altogether absurd.

Boston has given between six and seven thousand of its poor juveniles a day of recreation. Pittsburgh?

Virtue is a thing apart from all excitement, and there can be none of it where there is not a pure life.

The largest screw steamer on the lakes, the "Persian," 1861 tons, has just been launched at Cleveland.

The lower depth. The New York *Sun* has gone to defending Jere. Black and Buchanan's administration.

For so prompt a fighter, General Hooker is quite backward in responding to General Butler's defiant challenge.

The sticky steaminess in the atmosphere, yesterday, was perfectly unendurable, sickening and life-wearying.

There was never so much building going on in Indianapolis, as this season, rapidly as it has grown within the last five years.

Encouraging. At no time since the outbreak of the war has the mercantile indebtedness of the country been so small as now.

Those who would inaugurate a war of races, by seeking to organize upon the "color line," are enemies of all, both white and black.

Remember that the personally criminal will often be more unmerciful in their strictures on other people than the pure and innocent.

Everywhere steam canal transportation is coming in vogue, and the dejected Rosinante of the towpath will soon be known only to recollection.

The national insanity. A Boston firm has just contracted with a Maine manufacturer for one hundred gross of ash and poplar base ball bats.

To read the opposition newspapers would be likely to impress a foreigner with the conviction that the Republic was in the last throes of dissolution.

The body, political or religious, that is too weak or too cowardly to endure the surgery of corrupt members, is nearly ready for the undertaker.

Significant. During the time the crusaders of Franklin, Ohio, were "resting from their labors," the number of saloons increased from one to nine.

Perhaps one may, by the processes of brooding and nursing, come to regard as fact that which orginally had no existence, save in his own imagination.

The shipments of bulk grain to Europe from St. Louis now average one hundred thousand bushels a week, and the movement apparently steadily gains strength.

In Missouri, after the first day of January, 1876, every person, in order to become a voter, must be able to read and write. That will materially reduce the Bourbon vote.

A delicate sense of honor leads us to respect the sanctities of the tomb. Hence the "preaching and personality" column of the St. Louis *Journal* is safe, so far as we are concerned.

If Beecher passes through this test unscathed, he will come out stronger than ever in the estimation of that vast public which has habitually loaded him with its admiration and confidence.

Charleston, South Carolina, is rejoicing over the sailing, last week, of a bark load of cotton, valued at $136,160, being the first entire cargo cleared from that port for France in midsummer for many years.

Opposition papers affirm that Lieutenant Governor Brogden, who succeeds to the Governorship of North Carolina, though elected on the Republican ticket, is a Democrat. It should be, "*was* a Democrat."

A new rogue's paradise. A California newspaper chronicles the fact that a defaulting county treasurer from that State has "turned up" in one of the Fiji Islands, where he has a plantation and a flock of native wives.

PERSONAL.

It has come out that one of Mr. Beecher's letters, from which Mr. Tilton extracts a few lines, is over a column long.

State Treasurer Raines, of New York, has nearly recovered his health, and expects to leave the Utica Asylum in a few days. He intends to pass several weeks at his home, and to return to his official duties in September.

The newest touch in sentimental suicide is that of a susceptible young Frenchman, who, seeing the dead body of a very beautiful woman displayed at the Paris Morgue, went and killed himself, first writing a letter stating that he committed the act in order to have his cadaver put on the next slab to hers. What a double-distilled fool.

M. D. Conway writes from London that "America is soon to have a visitor besides the comedian Mr. J. Toole worthy of honor. The Rev. George Dawson, as I am informed, sails in August for the United States, probably with the intention of giving them some of the lectures with which he has for so many years delighted British audiences."

The daughter of a very famous Greek bandit, who has acquired such a large fortune that he has retired from business, has been sent to London to finish her education; and, that process having been completed, she is now to be brought out as the Princess Petko. The young lady is very handsome, and as she is the heiress of her very rich father, perhaps she may marry one of England's poor nobles.

They have had a social scandal of the first magnitude in London, too. The Marquis of Bute (Disraeli's "Lothair"), after neglecting his young wife shamefully, had finished by seducing her maid; the injured marchioness had taken refuge with her father; the Howards and Norfolks were all by the ears; Monsignor Capel was in Rome, trying to secure a brief from the pope annulling the marriage, etc., etc. The ugly story, after circulating for months through the clubs and society, turns out to be fiction from whole cloth, without the first shred of truth in its texture.

There is something rather romantic in Mr. Van Meter's account of recent Bible-printing done under his auspices at Rome. He says: The first lot of Testaments printed by the Protestants in Rome—10,000 in number—were paid for by the children of the Sabbath schools of this country. They were printed in Nero's garden where the early Christian martyrs were burned to death in their shirts of tar, right near to the Vatican and St. Peter's Church. Looking from the windows of his residence, the Vatican, the Pope can see the work of the press printing the Bibles which are overthrowing his sway.

George Knorr, the veteran American editor of ship news, so long and favorably known during his employment in that capacity in the office of the *North American and United States Gazette*, of Philadelphia, died in Philadelphia on the morning of the 23d instant at the age of eighty-one years. He entered the office of the *Gazette of the United States* in 1802, and continued without interruption in one or other of the various journals that were successively merged in the present one down to the time of his death, and during all that period labored industriously at his calling with a rare fidelity, intelligence and devotion.

OHIO NEWS.

Some unsanctified scoundrels entered the city cemetery at Mansfield, last Monday night, destroyed some ornaments over the graves, carried away and upset vases, and did other damage. The next night the Roman Catholic cemetery was entered, and marble monuments broken in pieces.

The Marietta *Times* of the 16th says: Mr. John Springer, of Belpreville, this county, is 103 years old, and, strange to say, can read without using spectacles, and is able to do about one-third of an ordinary day's work on a farm. The gentleman who gave us the information concerning him says that the old man can jump up and strike his heels together.

On Saturday morning, at Anna Station, Ohio, Mrs. Bergmann and daughter, who live near Anna Station, prepared lunch for harvest hands and took it to the field. While eating lunch, the horses attached to the reaper frightened and started toward the group, catching the two ladies in the reaper, killing Mrs. Bergmann and injuring the daughter so seriously that there are no hopes of her recovery.

A NICE DISH OF GOSSIP.

Theodore Tilton Charged with Whipping His Wife—Cause of His Dismissal from the Editorial Chair of the "Independent."

The editor of the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* was at one time editor in charge of the *Daily Democrat*, Brick Pomeroy's short-lived New York venture. From his pen we now get the following, touching parties to the "greatest of modern scandals:"

In his "statement," Mr. Theodore Tilton lays great stress upon the peace and happiness that he says reigned in his home. It is well enough for Tilton to say this, and if it is believed it will be a point against Beecher, who has been accused of destroying that home. Nevertheless, there are some facts that may just as well be known, and which at this time are fairly interesting. In the winter of 1871, when the writer of this was the managing editor of a New York morning journal, the scandal which has since become so famous was hinted at, and finally much of it got into the papers. In addition to that at present occupying public attention was much gossip about Theodore Tilton and his conduct toward certain lady contributors for the *Independent*, which led to his dismissal from the editorship of that paper. Mrs. Tilton having then, as now, been brought conspicuously into the scandal, a reporter connected with the paper in question was sent to interview her, and to secure, if possible, some intelligence that could be depended upon. The lady was found, and while declining an interview, stated to the reporter that she experienced great difficulty in living at all with Mr. Tilton. She could not do it amicably. He was at times so harsh and cruel. When further pressed regarding the rumors of the relations between herself and Mr. Beecher, she begged that the reporter would say nothing. She became considerably excited, and said that when any story was printed, Mr. Tilton went home, charged her with instigating it, and invariably whipped her! These are facts which can be sworn to. It is pretty evident everything was not so very serene and peaceful in Mr. Tilton's home as he has represented.

STATE NEWS.

Hay is selling at $7 00 and $8 00 per ton in Warren.

The Catholics of Northern Reading are going to build a new church.

During the week ending on the 21st inst., there were fifteen deaths in Reading.

Unhappy Mercer county! It hasn't a single Grange of Patrons of Husbandry.

Porcelain clay is said to have been discovered in Nippenose township, Lycoming county.

A railroad to connect Brownsville with the Southwest Pennsylvania Railway is talked of.

Nathan Bloch, a peddler, died suddenly in his wagon, on the road near Danville, recently.

John Scholter was found dead in his bed at Pottstown, on the 22d. He was seventy years old.

And now Reading has another fowl curiosity—a chicken with four legs, three eyes and four wings.

A miner named Wriner was killed by a fall of coal at the Sterling mines, near Houtzdale, on the 22d inst.

W. L. Geary, the late Governor's son, a recent graduate of West Point, has been assigned to the Twenty-first infantry.

The business of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for the month of June shows a net gain of $110,645 over June, 1873.

A convention of lumbermen is to be held at Clearfield, August 18, to devise means to prevent overstocking the market for square timber.

The Coke Works at Coketown, near Blairsville, have shut down for three months. Many persons are thereby thrown out of employment.

The liabilities of Henry Rohrer, the decamped Harrisburg shoe merchant, are said to be about $15,000. All his creditors are warers, just now.

Miss Shepherd, of St. Clair Mills, Indiana county, sought to leave the earthly flock by taking a dose of arsenic, but took too much, and is yet alive.

The Norristown Fish Association will pay $5 00 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person found violating the fish laws.

Two boys jumped from the roof of the bridge at Pottstown into the Schuylkill river, a distance of seventy feet, the other day, and came up smiling and unhurt.

Somnambulistic accidents are becoming numerous. Monroe Henry, of Montgomery county, walked out of a second-story window, Sunday night, and was killed.

Henry Orr, of Philadelphia, carried a bottle of benzine and some matches in the same pocket. There was an explosion, Henry's clothes ignited, and he was fatally burned.

John Grinnells, a resident of Greenwood township, Crawford county, died recently in the ninety-third year of his age. He was one of the earliest settlers of that township.

A rural justice visited Somerset, the other day, to attend the circus, and became so infatuated with the genial three-card-monte man that he made him a present of $150 in greenbacks.

The Philadelphia *Record* says: "Rev. Father Keenan, of Lancaster, has attained his ninety-sixth year, and is certainly the oldest priest in America, and perhaps in the world."

Mr. George Knorr, a printer by trade, and for the past forty years ship-news editor of the Philadelphia *North American*, died in that city on the 23d inst., of paralysis, aged eighty-three years.

The wife of Hon. John Dean, President Judge of his district, died at Hollidaysburg, on the 23d inst., of heart disease. She was an estimable lady, whose death will be mourned by a large circle of friends.

The annual fall meeting of the Wilkesbarre Lee Park Driving Association has been fixed for the 19th, 20th and 21st of August. The purses amount to six thousand dollars, the highest ever offered at this park.

Scranton don't appreciate newspaper enterprise, and the *Daily Times* has been reduced in size. The *Republican* says the patronage bestowed upon the press by the citizens of the place does not begin to justify the expenditures of the publishers.

On the 11th of July Mr. David R. Shadel of Reading, trod upon a rusty nail, which penetrated and passed nearly through his foot. His wound, though painful, was apparently healing, until the 17th inst., when it became worse, and on the 23d inst. he died of lockjaw.

John Leedom, of Davisville, aged seventy-six years, is the champion worker of Bucks county. In a day and a half he removed three and a half acres of grass with a scythe. He then prepared it for the mow in the same length of time.

Mr. Will A. Sands, of Titusville, formerly of this city, will soon desert journalism for the stage. He always had a leaning that way; and as he is a young gentleman of decided talent, will undoubtedly win name, fame and fortune in his new career.

Sarah Wolfram, of Jackson township, York county, Pa., is anxious to hear of the whereabouts of her husband, Jonathan Wolfram, who wandered away from his family in Columbia, Pa., about one year ago. The whole family, and especially one of the children, is deeply distressed at the absence of the head of the family. Information addressed to Sarah Wolfram, York, Pa., will be gratefully received.

Reading claims the smallest two dwelling houses in the State. They are one story high, about seven feet front, nine feet deep, and about eight feet from the ground to the top of the roof. The fronts are regularly weather-boarded, the windows and doors finished in the customary manner, and the front of the roofs has a regular offset the same as the most modern built dwelling. Each house has one front door and one window. In size they resemble two large dry goods boxes. They rent well.

It is now rumored that there are strong reasons to believe that Dr. Wallace, whose lifeless body was found below the railroad bridge, at Coatesville, a few days ago, was the victim of foul play. It is said that he was known to have a gold watch and some money with him, which were missing when the body was found, and this fact is probably the main ground of suspicion. The matter is being fully investigated. Dr. Wallace had lived in Coatesville little more than a year, and formerly lived in Salisbury township, Chester county, where he was widely known and much respected.

The Brownsville *Clipper* says: "Stoup, the convicted murderer, who recently escaped from the Fayette county jail, it is reported, murdered the girl Glover, who testified against him on his late trial. The report came to this place on Monday of this week, but as to its truthfulness we cannot vouch. It would appear, however, to have some semblance of truth, as no reward was offered for his apprehension after his escape, and he has no doubt been prowling about his former home near which the tragedy occurred for which he was convicted. Whether true or false, however, we shall shortly know."

The Meadville *Republican* of the 21st inst. says: As a young man, named Walker, from Tidioute, was in the act of shooting a weasel on Sunday, five miles east of this place, the breech pin was blown from the gun by the force of the explosion, and striking Walker a little above the eyes near the center of the forehead, penetrated the skull and lodged in the brain. The brain protruded from the wound after the iron was removed, and, strange to say, the young man survived and retained his senses until last evening, since which time he has been unconscious, and when last heard from this morning appeared to be in a dying condition. His friends at Tidioute have been telegraphed for.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

AStandard Article Everywhere.
It is a long way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, but in all the vast area lying within those boundaries there is not a city, a town, village, settlement or camp where Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is not well known and in great demand. It is the great household medicine of the American people, and is taken everywhere as a safeguard against epidemics and endemics, as a remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness and irregularities of the bowels, as a cure for chills and fever and rheumatic ailments, as a sedative in nervous cases, as a wholesome exhilerant in hypochondria, and as a general invigorant and restorative. To the weak and drooping it imparts strength and vitality, bracing the relaxed nerves and rousing all the latent energies of the system. For twenty years it has been the standard tonic and corrective of the Western world.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compuied from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Useful Fancy Goods.
Hand Mirrors, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Soaps, Cosmetics, Perfumes, Bathing Gloves and Towels, Flesh Brushes, Toilet Waters, Colognes, Pungents, Drinking-Cups, Medicine-Glasses, Pocket-Flasks, Preparations for the Hair, &c., &c. A most complete and varied assortment at
JOSEPH BROWNE'S
Drug and Family Medicine Store,
Corner of Penn and Sixth Streets.
N. B.—Try our pure cold Soda Water.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania Female College,
FIFTH AVENUE, EAST END,
Opens WEDNESDAY, September 16th. Offers first class advantages for education, and a beautiful College Home. Course of Instruction liberal, and studies conducted by teachers of large experience. Natural Science taught after approved method of best scientific schools for young men. Laboratory for students' practice in daily use. Sundays excepted. Special attention given to THOROUGHNESS in musical training. Fundamental Instruction in Music free to all. Partial Course Students received. Diplomas given on completion of course.
JAS. BLACK, D.D.,
MWF President of Faculty.

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY, PA.
Duties resume September 1. Principal has had 21 years' experience. First-class appointments throughout. $300 a year.
J. H. SHUMAKER, Ph. D.,
Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third street, New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., October 1st, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report September 29th, when teachers will class them. MWF

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA.—(For Boarders only.) Session opens Wednesday, September 9th. Location healthful; grounds ample; Buildings commodious. Course of Studies extensive. Thorough Instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
The SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY contains valuable information concerning Schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for Parents. Sent free.
T. C. PINCKNEY,
MWF Bennett Building, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ARCTIC.
FORMERLY LA PIERRE HOUSE.
Ocean Street, Cape May City, N. J.
ACCOMMODATION FOR 250 GUESTS.
Is now a first-class modern style House, replete with modern conveniences in great part newly and handsomely furnished, including best spring beds, mattresses, gas, &c. Roomy piazzas open to the sea breeze, about one square from the beach and bath houses, and central to all points of attraction on the Island. Circulars and Cards with cut of the house and full particulars sent upon application. Coach at Depot and Steamboat Landing. Terms moderate.
CHAS. S. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
W. W. GREEN,
R. L. CARPENTER.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Cresson Springs, Cambria County, Pa.,
Will open for the reception of guests JUNE 17TH, 1874. For other information apply to or address
GEORGE W. MULLIN,
Proprietor Mountain House,
Or St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE.
The business of Iron Founders, carried on under the firm name of C. H. ONIONS & CO., will from this date be styled
ONIONS & BALDWIN,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of Machinery, Furnace and Rolling Mill Castings, Stoves, Hollow-Ware, &c., corner of Twentieth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

STATIONERY!
Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants, Etc
ENVELOPES,
All Styles, Sizes and Colors, neatly and promptly printed to order. LETTER PRESSES, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, of all kinds; BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS, and SHIPPING TAGS. Special inducements to persons buying in large quantities.
KERNS & HORNER,
Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Printers, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue, and No. 226 Liberty street, (New Triangular Bank Building), PITTSBURGH, PA.

Butler County Collecting and Real Estate Agency,
OF MILLERSTOWN, BUTLER CO., PA.
MARK G. McCASLIN, Attorney-at-Law,
GENERAL AGENT, MILLERSTOWN, PA.
Collections made in all parts of Butler County, Money Promptly Remitted by Draft, Suits Defended or Prosecuted, Liens Filed, Oil Lands Bought and Sold, and a General Law and Real Estate Business Transacted. Special attention given to Old Claims.
REFERENCES: Hon. W. H. Lowrie, Hon. J. D. McJunkin, Hon. John Trunkey, John Satterfield, President Butler County Bank, H. L. Westerman.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S
SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
NOW GOING ON.
Everything Marked Down.
Real Bargains in Every Department.
A. D. McKEE,
No. 59 Market Street.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.

SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.

New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SUMMER GOODS,
FOR GENT'S WEAR,
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.

C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE.
Second Floor, Entrance No. 26.
A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest
Spring Styles of Goods
Opened this week.
All orders promptly filled; Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequalled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.
SPECIMEN PRICES.—Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $13; Black Doeskin, $16; finest Worsted Suits, $55. Other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

CARPETS.

Consequent upon the slackening of trade after the Spring Season, and justified by advantageous purchases just made at the factories and in the Eastern markets, we have concluded to materially reduce our prices on all grades of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c., and can now offer special inducements in the way of New Goods and low rates to all in want of goods in our line. Discount the needs of the future and make your selections now.
Oliver McClintock & Co
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!
Spring Stock!
New Styles,
Large Assortment,
All Grades,
Low Prices.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PAPERS.
For the Dry Goods Trade,
For the Hardware Trade,
For the Grocery Trade,
For the Glass Trade,
For the Druggist Trade,
For the Butcher Trade,
For the Building Trade,
For Canvassing Hams,
For Lining Houses,
For Roofing Houses,
For Roasted Coffee.
Paper Bags, Printing and Tea Papers.
Roofing Cement, Saturated Felt.
FRAZIER, METZGER & CO.,
MWF 32 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES A. JONES..........ROBERT S. LEAGUE.
JAMES A. JONES & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Paragon Dress Shirt,
NO. 19 SOUTH NINTH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
REPRESENTED IN PITTSBURGH BY
R. M. GRAHAM.
MWF

DRY GOODS.

Special Bargains
IN
SUITS AND DRESS GOODS.
LADIES' SUMMER SUITS,
AT
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES,
In Materials of
WHITE LAWN, HERNANI, LINEN,
BLACK ALPACAS, COLORED ALPACAS.
POLONAISES, CHINTZ WRAPPERS
MISSES' SUITS,
CHILDREN'S SUITS, INFANTS' DRESSES.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
LACE JACKETS AND SACQUES,
SILK JACKETS AND SACQUES,
SUMMER SHAWLS. MOURNING SHAWLS.
22 YARDS OF
BLACK HERNANI,
A Suit Pattern, for only 75 cents.
At 12½ Cents.
RARE GOOD VALUE IN
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
At 18¾c, Fine Japanese Silks, worth 40c.
At 31c, Extra Quality Japanese Silks, worth 60c.
At $1 00, worth $1 30,
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
A Special Good Bargain.
At $1 25 to $2 25 and Upwards,
Extra Heavy Black Dress Silks!
Extra Good Value.
Still Our Usual Good Value in
Fine Black Mohair Alpacas,
From 25c to 87½c.
FINEST DRESS FABRICS,
In Every Desirable Shade and Quality, at
PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

White Lawn Suits
White Lawn Suits,
WHITE LAWN POLONAISE,
At Extremely Low Prices,
AT
White, Orr & Co.'s
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Remodeling the Hall of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF PENNA., Harrisburg, July 20, 1874.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 16th day of March, A. D. 1874, SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Clerk, until AUGUST 5TH, 1874, at noon, for the work and materials necessary in remodeling the Hall of the House of Representatives. The proposals to be opened at Harrisburg, and the contract awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, on THURSDAY, the 6TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1874.

The successful bidder, or bidders, shall, before entering upon the performance of his or their contract (which shall have been approved by the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer), give a bond with sufficient security on such terms as may be prescribed by the Attorney General for the faithful performance of the obligations of such contract.

All contracts awarded and approved, and all bonds given for their faithful performance, shall be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Proposals will be received for furnishing all the materials and doing all the work required to complete the alterations of the Hall of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, including fitting up of coat room and postoffice.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Remodeling."

Proposals, with colored designs, will also be received at the same time and place for frescoing (in oil) the hall of the House of Representatives.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Frescoing."

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the plain painting of the hall of the House of Representatives and Committee Rooms.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Plain Painting."

Plans and specifications for the foregoing can be examined at the office of M. Simon, Architect, Harrisburg, who will furnish applicants with all information.

Proposals to be addressed
WM. C. SHURLOCK, Chief Clerk H. R.
Care of JOHN A. SMULL, Resident Clerk H. R.

PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL, Corner Fourth Avenue and Market Street, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 24, 1874.

NOTICE
To Manufacturers of Steam Heating Apparatus.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of E. M. BUTZ, Architect, No. 41 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa., until NOON OF THURSDAY, July 30, 1874, for heating the Pennsylvania Reform School Buildings, now in course of erection at Morganza Station, Chartiers Valley Railroad, Washington county, Pa., with
Steam Heating Apparatus Complete.
Plans and specifications can be seen on application at the office of the Architect.
The Building Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
ALEX. D. ROSS, Clerk.

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Public Printing, at Harrisburg, Pa., for supplying the State with PRINTING PAPER; said paper to be book paper, measuring 26 by 40 inches, and to weigh respectively 45 and 50 pounds to the ream, and to be sized and double-calendered.

Also, double flat cap, measuring 17 by 26 inches, weighing 28 pounds to the ream, and to be tub-sized. Bids will be received for each kind separately. Said proposals to be opened in the presence of bidders, on SATURDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1874, at the Office of the Superintendent, at 12 o'clock M. The contract to run for one year.

The successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to samples, which will be furnished upon application at the Office of the Superintendent.

Said proposals must be accompanied with guaranty and securities, as required by acts of 10th April, 1867, and 10th April, 1868.
JOHN McCURDY,
Superintendent of Public Printing.
Harrisburg, Pa., July 18, 1874.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

SETH WILMOT..............FRANK H. WHITE.
WILMOT, WHITE & CO.,
Imported Wines and Liquors,
No. 153 WYLIE AVENUE,
Cor. Elm Street, PITTSBURGH.

B. H. LUBBERS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
Wines and Liquors,
No. 386 Fifth Avenue Extension,
Formerly 16 Clark street.
Largest CHAMPAGNE HOUSE in the city. Also, the Finest Assortment of FRENCH AND IRISH WHISKIES, RHEIN WINE to be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., July 1, 1874.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD WILL meet at New York City, and a similar Board at San Francisco, on the 4th of August next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army.

Applications for permission to appear before these Boards should be addressed to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General, U. S. Army.

The applicant must be in the hand-writing of the candidate, and must state the full name, residence, age, and date and place of birth. Candidates must be between 21 and 28 years of age and graduates of a Medical College, having a thorough and complete course of medical education—evidence of which must be submitted to the Board.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished.

If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army the fact should be stated, and in such cases the limit of age may be extended, subject to the decision of the Secretary of War in each special case.

No allowance is made for travel or other expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensible prerequisite to appointment.
J. K. BARNES,
MWF Surgeon General U. S. Army.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
CEMENT SEWER PIPE
AND
PATENT CHIMNEY PIPE.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cements. Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE AND WORKS, 240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Mrs. HINELY & CO.'S
LADIES' AND GENT'S
Dining Rooms and Ice Cream Saloon,
No. 16 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Meals at all hours. Boarding by the Day, Meal or Week. Meals sent to offices.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FANCY GOODS
DAILY.
A Fine Assortment of
LADIES' NECK WEAR,
In All Styles.
A Full Line of Shades In
Real and Imitation Hair Goods,
At Low Prices.
A Complete Stock of
Latest Styles Sash Ribbons and Sashes,
In Roman Striped, Plaid and Watered.
A Nice Line of
Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Ties,
Newest Styles.
Lace Scarfs and Sashes,
Spanish and Beaded Nets,
Spanish and Beaded Laces,
Beaded Gimps, &c.
Kid, Lisle and Silk Gloves,
Complete assortment all kinds Handkerchiefs,
Collars and Cuffs, Corsets, Bustles, &c.
Trimmed Hats and Bonnets,
Infants' Lace Caps,
Infants' Lace Bonnets.
A Great Variety of
Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Hosiery,
In All Qualities.
A Large Stock of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Everything Desirable.
A Full Line of
Summer Underwear,
For Ladies', Gents', and Misses'.
Morocco Belts,
Silk Beaded Belts,
Silver and Oxdyzed Belts.
Fan Chains and Ornaments,
Plated and Black Jewelry,
Hat Ornaments, &c.
All Kinds of
WHITE GOODS!
SPECIALLY LOW PRICES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

DRY GOODS.

Special Prices!
IN
Domestic Dry Goods.
At 5 Cents.
New Fast Colored Calicos.
At 6¼c, Handsome Assortment Calicos.
At 8⅓c, New Styles Light and Dark Calicos.
At 8¼ Cents.
STRIPED LINEN CRASH,
Very Cheap.
At 8½c, 4-4 Undressed Bleached Muslin.
At 6¼c, Heavy and Fine Unbleached Muslin.
At 9 Cents.
Unbleached Muslin, 4-4,
Extra Value.
At 10c, 4-4 Undressed Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c, Great Bargain in Bleached Muslin.
At 10 Cents.
40-Inch Unbleached Muslin,
Extra Fine.
At 10c, Real Good Crash for Towels.
At 12½c, Fine Linen Crash.
At 15 Cents, a Bargain in
Very Large Towels.
SPECIAL NOTICE—We would invite SPECIAL ATTENTION to the qualities of the Goods at the above prices. Although we have every reason to believe our efforts to secure our customers REAL GOOD BARGAINS in the past have been fully appreciated, yet these FAR EXCEED in value anything we have ever before had the pleasure of offering.
PRICES ARE NOW VERY LOW
On Muslins for Pillow Cases and Sheetings,
Linens for Pillow Cases and Sheetings,
Table Linens in Unbleached and Bleached,
Damasks in Turkey Red and Variegated.
Quilts, In Marseilles, Honeycomb and Colored Centres.
Fancy Linens and Linen Lap Rugs,
Mosquito Nettings, all colors,
Mosquito Net Canopies, &c., &c., &c.
Carpet Department
FULL AND COMPLETE.
Extra Good Bargains at Present,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

WHOLESALE HOUSE!
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
NOW OPENING,
CHOICE STYLES SIDE BAND, FANCY AND SHIRTING PRINTS.
DOMESTIC COTTONS, some Good Bargains.
DRESS GOODS,
AT LOW PRICES TO CLOSE.
Also, Large Lines BELTS, NECK RUCHINGS, WINDSOR SCARFS, SASH RIBBONS, FANS of all descriptions, REAL AND IMITATION HAIR GOODS, SUMMER UNDERWEAR, WHITE GOODS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, BUTTONS AND SMALL WARES.
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NO CURE, NO PAY.
Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, and all urinary diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in matured years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular free relating to private diseases, sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. We are constantly treating all diseases of a chronic and private nature with unparalleled success, exciting not only the admiration and astonishment of leading citizens, but of the medical faculty. Consultation free in English and German. Cures guaranteed. No mercury or nauseous drugs used. Office and parlors, at No. 137 Grant street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, near the Court House. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

DR. WHITTIER, 296 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to treat with his usual great success, all Private Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed. Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, produces nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and final impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, all Urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms), consisting of skin-eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his lifelong special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1 P. M.

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144 pages, fine illustrations; cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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MANHOOD RESTORED—A VICTIM of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. MWF

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, MUNICIPAL HALL, Pittsburgh, July 15, 1874.

CITY TAXES, 1874.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Is hereby given that FIVE PER CENT. DEDUCTION will be allowed on all City Taxes paid on or before AUGUST 1, 1874.

All Taxes remaining unpaid after August 1, 1874, will be placed in the hands of Collectors, with TEN PER CENT. ADDED.

Two-thirds of rate of City Taxes will be received on account of Taxes in Rural Districts, in conformity with decision of Court of Common Pleas.

Statements of Taxes will be furnished on application.

This Office will be kept open on SATURDAYS, until August 1, 1874, until 8 o'clock P. M.
C. L. MAGEE,
CITY TREASURER.

ALEX. G. COCHRAN..............J. M. GAZZAM
GAZZAM & COCHRAN,
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Collections made and legal business transacted through reliable correspondents in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.

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American and Foreign Watches,
DIAMONDS, CHAINS, SETS OF JEWELRY, &c.,
NO. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET.
SPECIALTY—REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES

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RECEIVED DAILY AT
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MR. STEFFENS has the exclusive right for the sale of this delicious beverage in Pittsburgh.
He also keeps constantly on hand the above Beer, in bottles for family use, which is delivered free of charge.

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Send for a Circular.

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Office, 2633 CARSON ST., Pittsburgh.
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Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE,
CAPITAL, $250,000.
ASSETS, $371,679 07, JANUARY 1, 1874.
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Western Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1843.
CAPITAL - $225,000.
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LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID,
Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
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OF PITTSBURGH.
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Cash Capital, $175,000
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
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Citizens' Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office—No. 131 Smithfield street, second door from City Hall.
WM. BAGALEY..........President.
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss or damage by fire.
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ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL.
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Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MWF

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MANUFACTURERS OF
VENETIAN BLINDS,
No. 98 GRANT STREET,
(Near corner of Fifth avenue, opposite Cathedral.)
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of VENETIAN BLINDS, of all sizes and colors.
PAINTING, TRIMMING AND REPAIRING promptly and neatly done, at Lower Prices than elsewhere.
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All work warranted.

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Union Banking Co

Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Capital, - - $700,000.

We offer our services to Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania desiring an Eastern Correspondent.

Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.

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BROKERS IN

STOCK AND GOLD PRIVILEGES.

"STOCK PRIVILEGES."—$100 and commission will purchase a first-class contract, giving you the privilege of calling or delivering (i. e., being "long" or "short") 100 shares of any active stock, at any time in thirty days, and $150 to $200 for sixty days. $250 and commission will purchase an A1 contract (same time and terms as stocks) on $50,000 American gold coin. These contracts, known as "puts" and "calls," are now used by many operators in reference to speculating on a margin, as no further risk or outlay is incurred beyond the amount you decide to risk. Privileges can be had from 100 shares upwards on stocks, and $10,000 and upwards on gold. For further particulars, write or send for our Explanatory Circular." Settlement to be made at time of purchase, or on our delivery of the contracts to your agents or bankers in New York. All "puts" and "calls" negotiated by us are signed by members of the New York Stock Exchange, or bankers of acknowledged responsibility and credit.

Refer by permission to George D. Munroe, 68 Broadway; P. B. Veiller, 101 Wall street; D. P. Montague, of Spence, Montague & Co.; E. G. Pearl, Pearl & Co., 19 New street; E. S. Munroe & Co., 6 Broad street; C. F. Davenport, 67 Exchange place; R. K. Cooke, New York Stock Exchange.

HAZARD & MONTAGUE,

6 Broad street, New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 25, 1874.

The following is the telegraphic report of the condition of the New York banks at noon to-day:

Loans, decrease	$1,146,900
Specie, decrease	1,108,600
Legal tenders, increase	1,861,100
Deposits, increase	1,329,700
Circulation, increase	40,100
Reserve, increase	420,075

The statement is a repetition of its predecessors, and shows money to be on the increase in the monetary centers. Our local markets reflects the same features of increased balances in the banks, and increased caution on the part of lenders.

While everybody is conscious that there is nothing doing in most departments of trade, that manufacturers are just holding their own, if they are succeeding in doing that, and merchants are carrying skimp stocks and sailing close to shore yet everybody is predicting good times to come.

The wish is doubtless father to the thought, and has this basis of solid fact to rest on, that we are down to the "hard pan" and there is no chance for a change, except for the better.

We have made inquiry among men in a situation to know what is doing, for a report of the actual condition of trade, and of what their hopes are, and while there is, in many instances, an expressed belief in an early revival of trade—with reports of gratifying promptness in remittances from the West, and in some cases of even a larger volume of business than during the same period of last year—yet there are indications that this belief is not at all universal.

There certainly is encouragement in the probable great grain and cotton crop, especially if the foreign demand for the grain should be at remunerative prices.

But of the general pressure for liquidation, consequent upon the panic, should fell heavily on that section, it may prove that the profit on products will not admit of large Eastern purchases.

Many manufacturers are running their works with as small a force as can be profitably employed and withal there is a disposition to reduce prices on their products. Some of our most conservative dealers in taking stock reduced the valuation of their merchandise by a heavy percentage from cost in order to place themselves in a position to meet any probable shrinkage in the autumn without apparent loss, thus indicating the conclusions drawn from the prospects as they see them.

—A great deal of interest mingled, perhaps, to some slight degree with angry feelings, has been manifested in the somewhat unexpected result of the late Financial act in returning to National Banks in the interior their notes for redemption in legal tenders. Under the new law it is held that any National Bank may send to the Treasury Department at Washington the notes of any other National Bank in any part of the country, and that it is the duty of the Department to send the notes forward for redemption, the expenses to be paid by the Department to the bank that issued the notes. It is said that several millions of dollars of National Bank notes have been already sent forward, and that the business is increasing so as to occupy almost the entire clerical force in the Banking Department at Washington.

This movement is said to originate almost exclusively in the banks in New York. But here is really no occasion for the feeling that has been manifested in reference to the matter by the interior banks. For a long time the absence of machinery for effecting the redemption of National Bank notes has been regarded as one of the most serious defects of the present bank act. At some periods this caused the greatest inconvenience and financial disturbance, and it was always a source of inconvenience. Under the artificial incentives afforded for the establishment of new banks, institutions would be established at points where the local business requirements of the place really required no additional banking accommodations. But the notes were nevertheless placed in circulation, and by a natural law they rapidly found their way to the great commercial centers where they remained. For years past the city banks have been loaded down, as it were, with currency which they were forced to keep in circulation to the exclusion of their own notes. It is perfectly natural that the city banks should now avail themselves to some extent of the means of relief afforded by the change in the law.

But the transaction is purely a business one, and the attempt to attribute to it an invidious character is contrary to the facts and sound policy. All the banks are liable to the same process, and all the same means of relief are afforded. If any appear to suffer by the operation the fault should be attributed where it properly belongs. Of course some of the interior banks must find it inconvenient to be suddenly called upon by the Bank Department at Washington to redeem its circulation in legal tenders. Banks unable to redeem promptly are compelled to dispose of the United States bonds deposited with the Comptroller of the Currency, and thus retire their circulation.

It has been stated that one of the effects of this process, if continued, will be to induce contraction. But it is not likely to be continued on any extensive scale. In the first place, the present ease in the money market is not going to continue much longer. All the currency of the country will soon be required for the movement of the crops, and to supply the wants of the fall trade. The banks in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and the various commercial centers will soon find a better and more profitable use for the notes of other banks that may come into their possession than to lock them up idly in their vaults, or send them on to Washington for exchange for legal tenders. It is also to be remembered that apart from the mere banking consideration of the profits of circulation, National Bank notes are, if anything, intrinsically more valuable than legal tenders. The former are secured by special deposits of United States bonds pledged for their redemption. The latter are secured by nothing at all, but a mere act of Congress that may be changed at any moment under the pressure influence of downright legislative stupidity, or at the exigencies of party politics.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 25, 1874.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	1:30 P. M	2:30 P. M
Gold	109⅝	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
U. S. 6's, 1881	116½		116½		
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118⅛		118⅛		
5-20's, 1862	113		113		
5-20's, 1864	115⅛		115⅝		
5-20's, 1865	117		117		
5-20's, 1865, new	116¼		116⅝		
5-20's, 1867	117⅝		117⅞		
5-20's, 1868	118		118		
10-40's	112⅛		112⅛		
10-40's, coupons	113⅝		113⅝		
Currency 6's	117⅛		117⅛		
New 5 per cent	111⅛		111⅛		
Registered, 1867	115⅛				
Western Union Tel	72¼	72¼	72⅜	72¼	72¼
Pacific Mail	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
Adams Express		107¾		108	
Wells-Fargo Express		74		74	
American Express		60		60¼	
United States Express		67		66	
New York Central		99⅛			99⅛
Erie	32¼	31¾	32	31½	31⅞
Michigan Central					
Michigan Southern	71⅛	71¼	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		87¾			
Chicago & Northw'n		37¾		37	
Do. preferred				54	54⅛
Rock Island	98⅛	97	98⅛	98	98
St. Paul, common	35	35		35	35⅛
Wabash, common	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	36
Fort Wayne				92⅛	
Ohio and Mississippi		26			
Union Pacific		26⅝	26½		26⅛
Chicago and Alton		102			1⅛
Boston, Hartford & Erie		1⅛		1⅛	1⅛
Harlem		126			
C., C. & I. C.		17		17	
Money					2
Tennessee, Old			72		
North Carolinas, April			17		
Do. July			17		
Missouri 6's			93⅛		

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	49⅝	49⅞
Pennsylvania scrip	102½	102⅞
Reading	55½	55⅝
United Companies of N. Jersey	124	125
Oil Creek	6	
Lehigh Valley	60¾	
Allegheny Valley Railroad	84	
Central Transportation Company	43⅛	43⅝
Empire Transportation Company	52	52⅛
Pan Handle 7's	67½	68
Gold		9⅝

—Hazard & Montague, brokers in stock and gold privileges, 6 Broad street New York. Straddles, or double privileges, on 100 shares stock at market price on signing of contract, 30 days, $300@400; 60 days, $400@500. Puts or calls, $100 for 100 shares 30 days; $150 to $200, 60 days, at following distance from the market, all on members New York Stock Exchange, or responsible parties:

June 15, 1874	Puts. Below Market.	Calls. Above Market.
Gold, 30 days for $50	½@ ¾	½@ ¾
Gold, 60 days for $100	at m'kt	at m'kt
Western U. Telegraph	1½@2½	2 @2½
Pacific Mail	2 @2½	2 @2½
N. Y. Central & Hudson	1½@2	2 @2½
Harlem	2½@3	2 @3
Erie	2½@3	3 @3½
Lake Shore	2 @3	2½@3½
Northwestern	2 @2½	2½@3
Rock Island	1½@2½	2 @2½
M. & St. Paul	1½@2	2 @3
Wabash	1½@2½	2½@3
Ohio & Mississippi	1½@2	2 @2½
Union Pacific	1 @1½	2 @2½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	1½@2½	2 @2½
C., C. & I. C	1½@2	2½@3

Our commission buying puts or calls—every 100 shares.......$6 25

Our commission buying straddles—every 100 shares.......12 50

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 25, 1874.

Saturday was a rather quiet day among the wholesale merchants, the trade being principally composed of small jobbing transactions, and filling light orders to supply the immediate wants of regular customers. The trade in country produce and fresh fruits and vegetables was fairly active. There was some activity in grain transactions. In other departments of the general market, there was only a moderate trade movement.

In speaking of the remarkable upward movement in provisions, as especially noticeable in mess pork, the Chicago *Tribune* says, on last Wednesday: "Prices here have advanced about $1. The opinion prevails that the market is considerably oversold for August delivery, and a good share of the stocks here is understood to be centered in strong hands. It is also reported that about 10,000 to 12,000 barrels have been purchased here for St. Louis parties, which will be delivered and forwarded to the market next month. This would leave the stock here about 15,000 barrels on which to speculate. The stocks in all the Western markets are considered light, and a good share of the speculative operations in this market, have no doubt been made in the interest of outside merchants."

The comparative exports of provisions from November 1 to July 21, inclusive, to foreign countries, for three years are as follows:

	1873-74.	1872-73.	1871-72.
Pork, bbls	167,705	135,011	119,665
Beef, bbls and tierces	90,455	79,036	78,474
Lard, lbs	120,760,050	142,941,648	132,575,518
Bacon, lbs	210,727,009	270,362,953	177,281,995
Butter, lbs	2,269,216	2,538,353	3,653,896
Cheese, lbs	47,817,433	48,884,405	31,707,262
Tallow, lbs	47,528,732	41,627,056	45,617,454

The principal feature of the markets to-day in this city, was the fresh advances made on hams, bacon and mess pork. This advance in the prices of provisions has been going on steadily for some time, and Pittsburgh has kept relatively in the rear of Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, the dealers here only making advances when rendered absolutely necessary by the cost of provisions at the supply points. The tendency in fresh fruits and vegetables, continues to be toward lower prices. The grain market was firm on Saturday, except in wheat, which was a little weak. An important feature of the grain market to-day and yesterday consisted of free transactions in new oats to arrive.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,438	Apples, bbls	39
Cheese, bxs	188	Corn sks	170
Oats, sks	1,333	Butter, pkgs	62
Bacon, tcs	56	Eggs, pkgs	53

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce, for the week ending July 25, 1874:

Flour, bbls.	Apples, bbls.	Cheese, bxs.	Corn, bags	Wheat, bags	Barley, sks	Oats, bags	Butter, pkgs	Bacon, pcs	Bacon, tcs
1,225	126		1,170	1,565		3,046	21	2,953	182
2,666	31	368	136	1,360		5,074	24	5,500	275
2,132	25	534	340	1,848	170	2,440	27	6,400	206
1,425	66	906	770	510		6,213	29	950	150
1,855	31	190	196	700		1,333	62	900	187
438	39	88	170	918					216
9,735	318	2,631	2,440	6,901	170	18,108	161	16,708	1,111

Rye, 107 bags.

The following quotations are rates realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers charge an advance.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN.—The grain market was tolerably active to-day, the principal interest being in oats and corn. Wheat was weak, and we heard reports of sales as low as $1 15 for new red winter, but were not able to find anything authentic as low as that. We quote at $1 20 for new red winter; old No. 1 do., $1 25; new white, $1 30; old do. $1 30@1 35. Ear corn is a little easier, at 82@83c; shelled continues firm, at 80 @82c for high-mixed and yellow. Oats are firm, although reported a shade off in Chicago; we quote at 67@68 for white; 65@66½c for mixed. During the last two days there have been considerable transactions in new oats, sold to arrive; the market opened at 48@50c, but has advanced, and on Saturday closed at 52@55c for August delivery. Rye continues steady at $1 05@1 08. We note the following sales in car lots:

1 car ear corn	83c
1 car ear corn	82c
3 cars shelled corn, high mixed	81c
2 cars shelled corn, high mixed	82c
2 cars mixed oats	66½c
2 cars new oats, to arrive	53c
1 car new oats, to arrive	52c
2 cars new oats, to arrive	55c

The following comparison of the receipts of grain this week, with those of the previous week, shows a very marked increase:

	Last week. Bushels.	This week. Bushels.
Wheat	6,050	17,252
Corn	4,650	7,025
Barley		425
Rye		267
Oats	24,092	45,270
Total	34,792	68,739

FLOUR—Receipts for the week 9,735 barrels. We note sales of 100 barrels family flour at $7 00; 100 barrels bakers', part new wheat, at $6 00. The jobbing trade was active at the following quotations: St. Louis $9 50@10 50 ℔ bbl; white winter wheat $7 25@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter, old $7 00@7 25; do. new, $7 00; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 50@8 00 ℔ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers, are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 30 ℔ bbl; No. 1 red wheat $7 60; No. 2 red wheat $7 30; in sacks 30c off per bbl.

HAY—Supply free and prices easy. We quote prime baled hay at $23 00@25 00 on track; from store, $25 00@26 00; on wharf, $20 00@23 00. On the Allegheny market, hay sold as follows: No. 1 timothy $27 00@28 00; No. 2, $24 00@25 00; common $20@22 00.

MILL FEED—The market is active and firm. Bran is quoted at 95c@$1 05; middlings are steady, at $1 50@1 60; oil meal $1 90@2 00; chopped feed $1 75@1 85 ℔ cwt.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—The receipts are more liberal, and prices are a little lower at 20@22c for choice; medium 16@20c; common 10@12c. Receipts to-day 62 packages; for the week 161.

BEANS—The market is steady. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 70@2 75; medium $2 40@2 50; fair to good $2 25@2 35.

BEESWAX—We quote prime yellow 31@35c; dark 27@30c ℔ ℔. Demand light.

CHICKENS—Live spring 60@65c; old 70@75c ℔ pair, as to size. Market good.

CHEESE—The market is fairly active, and prices are steady at 12¼@13c for prime Ohio factory. Receipts for the week 2,331 boxes.

EGGS—Receipts continue free, 53 bbls. having arrived to-day. We quote at 18c ℔ dozen.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ℔ ℔, 68@75c; No. 2, ℔ ℔, 40@60c as to quality.

HOPS—The market is very dull, with little trade of any sort. We quote growth of 1872 at 25@30c ℔ ℔; old stock 10@15c ℔ ℔.

HONEY—Clover 35c ℔ ℔; buckwheat blossom 25c ℔ ℔.

ONIONS—Bermudas $2 50@2 75 ℔ box.

TIMOTHY SEED—Trade is reported active at $3 50 ℔ bushel for choice.

POTATOES—The market is steady. We quote choice potatoes at $4 50 ℔ barrel; small potatoes $3 50@4 00.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

APPLES—Are in fair supply and the market is moderately active at $2 00@3 00 as to quality.

BLACKBERRIES—There is a free supply, and the market is active at $1 00@1 25 ℔ bucket; ℔ stand $6 00.

PEACHES—There is a liberal supply. We quote at $2 00@3 00 ℔ bushel, as to quality and condition.

PEARS—We quote at $3 00 ℔ box. Supply light, and not very much doing.

WHORTLEBERRIES—The market is becoming more active at $1 25@1 50 ℔ bucket.

WATERMELONS—The supply of watermelons is free at $25 00@35 00 ℔ hundred; Cantelopes $12 00@15 00 ℔ hundred.

VEGETABLES—The market is abundantly supplied and trade is active. We quote cabbages at $2 50@3 00 ℔ bbl; tomatoes $1 50@2 00 ℔ bx; cucumbers $3 00@4 00 ℔ bbl; onions $5 00@6 00 ℔ bbl; green peas $3 00@4 00 ℔ bbl; new beans $2 50@3 00 ℔ bx. Under the influence of the favorable weather for the production of garden stuff, prices tend downward.

GROCERIES.

The market for wholesale groceries continues active and firm, at unchanged prices. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees. ℔ ℔.		Oolong	25c@$ 85
Fancy	26½c	Fancy	@$1 00
Choice	25½c	Souchong	26c@$ 85
Prime	24½c	*Molasses.*	℔ gall.
Good	22 c	Strictly choice N O	@96c
Java	34 c	Good	@85c
Roasted Coffees.		Prime	@85c
Rio, in papers	29 c	Demerara	65@70c
Loose	28½c	*Syrups.*	
Roasted Java	40 c	Ex. white drips	@75c
Sugars.		Sugar drips	@65c
Standard A	10¾c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard B	10¼c	*Rice.*	
Standard extra C	10¼c	Choice Carolina	9@9½
Standard hards	11¼c	Patna	@8½c
Franklin extra C	9¾c	Rangoon	@8 c
American extra C	9¾c	*Raisins.*	
Teas.		Layers, ℔ box	$3 25
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Valentia, ℔ ℔	13 @14c
Gunpowder	50c@$1 25	Currants	7½@ 8c
Imperial	50c@$1 00	Prunes	13½@14c
Japan	55c@$1 00		

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The receipts this week are liberal, amounting to 16,708 pieces and 1,111 tierces. We note another advance in prices on hams, bacon and pork. It is to the credit of dealers here that they have kept in the rear of the present speculative rise as far as possible. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams ℔ ℔, 16c¼; shoulders, canvassed, ℔ ℔, 10½c; breakfast bacon, clear 13½c; rib 13c; dried beef, canvassed, ℔ ℔, 16c; beef tongues, ℔ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ℔ ℔, 9¾c; rib sides, do, 11½c; short rib sides, do, 12c; clear sides, do, 12c½; mess pork, ℔ bbl, $24 00; prime leaf lard, in tcs, ℔ ℔, 13½c; ½ bbls, do, 14c; buckets, do, 14½c; in 3 ℔ caddies, do, 15½c; in 5 ℔ caddies, do, 15c; in 3 ℔ pails, do, 16½c; in 5 ℔ pails, do, 16c; in 6 ℔ pails, do, 15¾c.

FISH—Dealers report trade in this line moderate, with a good demand for new mackerel. Prices are a little lower, as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ℔ bbl	$28 00	Medium do	$5 00
No. 1 mess do	25 00	Lake trout	7 25
Extra No. 1 shore	21 00	White fish	7 25
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Lake herring	5 50
No. 1 bay	17 00	Potomac herring, hlf bbls	6 75
Extra No. 2	14 00	Potomac herring, hlf bbls	3 63
No. 2 bay	12 00	Potomac shad, hlf bbls	7 00
New No. 3	10 00		
Georges codfish, ℔ 100	6 50		

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12@12½c ℔ gal; in carlots at the usual deduction. The market is dull and prices drooping.

LARD OIL—We quote extra winter strained at 90@92c ℔ gallon; summer 86@88c; No. 2, 68@72c. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7½c ℔ ℔ for prime and 6¼@6½c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALES—X $9 00 ℔ bbl; XX $10 00 ℔ bbl; India ale $11 00 ℔ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00; bbls, 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 68 gallons, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in case of 8 doz bottles, $2 75@3 00 ℔ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $2 75@3 00 ℔ doz; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ℔ doz; Cantrell & Coobrane's ginger ale, $2 75 ℔ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ℔ doz.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market firm, and a shade higher. We quote alcohol at $2 10 @2 15 ℔ gallon; Highwines firm at $1 00@1 03 ℔ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes, refined 4¼@4½c; common 3¾@4c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c; pearls 10c.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75 @2 00 ℔ dozen; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisps $1 50@1 75 ℔ dozen.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet. We note sales of Hurl at 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c ℔ ℔.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ¼ ℔ cans $1 50 ℔ doz; ½-℔ cans $3 00; 1-℔ cans $5 50; 5-℔ cans $26 00; 10-℔ boxes 40c ℔ ℔. Market steady and demand good.

COTTON GOODS—Anchor A brown cottons 11c; Eagle 11c; Idaho 10½c; Duquesne 9½c; Magnolia 9c. Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting at 11c; Nonatook 10½c; Pittsburgh family 10c; Juniata B fine 9½c; Penn Mill 2-bus bags 35c; do 2¼, 40c; do 3-bus bags 50c; white cotton chain 31c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ℔ bbl; Phoenix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ℔ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 50@8 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 75@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 50@7 75.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon biscuit at 11½c; ginger snaps 12c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½@10c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7c ℔ ℔.

PAPERS—Baling papers 4@8c ℔ ℔, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4½@4½c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw, news, 4@11c; rag, news, 12½@13c; book papers 15@18c ℔ ℔.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ℔ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2¼@3c ℔ ℔ and woolen at 3¼c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ℔ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

STAVES AND COOPERAGE—The market is steady. Staves matched with heading are quoted at $30 00@35 00 ℔ thousand; city made barrels are quoted at $1 55@1 60; country $1 45 @1 50. We note a recent sale of city made at $1 62, which is regarded as an outside price.

WOOL.

There was a rather slow movement during the latter part of the week, consisting mainly of sales from dealers to manufacturers. There is very little doing now in the way of purchases from producers, as all of that class who have not sold their wool are determined to hold on, and will probably do so for some time. Prices remain are unchanged, as follows:

Combing	50@53c	Fine fleece	44@46c
Tubwashed	45@48c	Medium	42@44c
Pulled wools	35@38c	Common fleece	34@37c
Unwashed	30@34c		

The Boston *Journal of Commerce* has the following:

"The market generally is firm, with a strong buoyant undertone among dealers, especially in fleeces. The markets West are tending upwards, and although now above the views of the majority of dealers here, there are buyers operating and shipping East to hold for a rise. The fact that there is more wool in Boston to-day than ever before at one time, causes a hesitancy among manufacturers, and is the basis for an impression that Ohios should not sell here above 52c, nor Michigans above 50@51c. This is just about the present Western level, but buyers suggest a let-up on the advancing spurts to our Eastern markets, and have acted this week as though holding out or taking small peddling lots would hasten the desired moment.

"The pressure of Cape and California wools, on the market, is somewhat encouraging to those who trust in the ultimate inability of Grangers and holders of Western fleeces to keep their present temper, while the languor of the dry goods market, the overplus of woolens, and the prospective moderate trade for the coming fall and winter, further conspire to affect the views of manufacturers as to the present high cost of wool.

"The business of the week has been of a character to indicate a relapse from a high fever. In the earlier days of the month the sales were unusually heavy, and the excitement with buyers, afraid they would not purchase soon enough, and with sellers lest they should not advance soon enough, gave values a sort of chaotic shape, and the short stop now is quite in order to give both parties a season of rest and reflection.

"There is no immediate anxiety for pressing sales, though a number of the wool houses have their drummers now out showing samples, getting points as to the prospects of mills, and counting as far as possible the actual amount of machinery lying idle. It will require another week for buyers and sellers to work down to a smooth groove. In the meantime the few large buyers, who run their mills under any and all circumstance, are working sales, and it is not at all improbable that a number of as heavy sales as we note this week will be reported by Tuesday."

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1874.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & Rail.	Exports per Penn R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, July 20	2,902	2,216	5,076
Tuesday, July 21	8,504		6,440
Wednesday, July 22	3,791		4,566
Thursday, July 23	4,744	2,343	5,280
Friday, July 24	6,040	2,452	4,127
Saturday, July 25	3,387		3,416
Total for week	29,718	7,011	28,904
Since January 1	1,125,201	79,784	449,085
To July 25, 1874	1,154,919	86,795	477,990
Same time 1873	1,063,898	32,443	453,728
Same time 1872	646,672	87,714	313,145
Same time 1871	627,202	60,527	307,343
Same time 1870	624,490	87,953	282,213
Same time 1869	465,179	60,602	214,471
Same time 1868	682,147	91,151	255,889

BUSINESS.

The market for the past week has been marked by a prevalence of lower figures than for some time past. On Tuesday the lowest point was reached, but since that point the market has kept down to about 70@75c for United at wells, and 90@95c for immediate shipment on board cars. At these rates transactions have been very active, and probably a larger amount of oil has changed hands during the past week than during any week for some months past. This activity would probably have acted to buoy up prices had it not been accompanied with reports of new strikes—some of them of undoubted importance. As it was there was a little more firmness on the part of holders on Friday, but buyers still seemed able to get all the oil they wanted at the previous day's quotations.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	26,646	29,718

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past ten years:

From January 1 to July 25, 1874	1,154,919
Same time 1873	1,063,898
Same time 1872	646,672
Same time 1871	627,202
Same time 1870	624,490
Same time 1869	465,179
Same time 1868	682,147
Same time 1867	647,008
Same time 1866	676,000
Same time 1865	205,100

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the Pennsylvania, and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	13,722	7,011
Allegheny Valley Railroad	24,567	28,904
Total	38,289	35,915

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the various railroads, for the past five years, from January 1st to July 25:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
P. R. R	87,953	60,527	87,714	32,443	86,795
A. V. R. R	282,213	307,343	313,145	453,728	477,990
Total	370,166	367,870	400,859	486,171	564,785

SATURDAY.

There was not much change from the previous day's market. There was a trifle more firmness on the part of holders, but transactions were only light, and the market was quiet.

CRUDE.

Crude is held at 75@76¼c for United at wells; immediate shipment f. o. b. cars at 90@95c; United and Union at river $1 00@1 05. Sales as follows are reported from

PARKERS:

2,000 bbls United, at wells	76¼c
1,000 bbls United, at wells	75 c

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The market is dull and drooping. We quote crude at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad at 95c per bbl; at wells 53c.

REFINED.

The market for refined continues quiet and depressed at 9¾@10c for carbon oil f. o. b. in car lots.

New York—The market is a trifle firmer. Refined spot is quoted at 12¼c.

Philadelphia—Refined spot is quoted at 11¾c; August delivery 11⅞c.

OIL BARRELS

are steady. We quote city-made at $1 55@1 60; country do $1 45@1 50.

TITUSVILLE, July 25.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets are quiet and unchanged. On the upper road the market closed steady at $1 05@1 07¼. At Parker's the market was at 75@76¼c at wells for United. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$1 02½
1,800 bbls upper road, spot	1 05
500 bbls upper road, spot	1 07¼
2,000 bbls Parkers, United at wells	76¼
1,000 bbls Parkers, United, at wells	75

NEW YORK, July 25, closing 24.—The lower rates ruling for ocean freights starts the demand for shipping oil a trifle, and induces rather a steadier market, but no advance in prices. Crude in bulk is quoted at 5c; sales of 5,000 barrels for week by delivery closing in August, were reported at 5c; refined 12¼c for prompt delivery and the balance of month; sales of 2,000 barrels spot delivery at 12¼c; cases 16¼@17c; naptha 7¼@7¾c; Philadelphia delivery—there is a moderate demand for refined at firm prices; quoted at 12c for July delivery.

ROUSEVILLE, July 25.—The market is quiet with nothing doing at about 92½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 25.—There is nothing doing, with crude held at about 90c.

TIDIOUTE, July 25.—The market is quiet at about 70c at wells.

OIL CITY, July 25.—The market is quiet at $1 02¼.

TITUSVILLE, July 25.—The market is quiet and unchanged at $1 02½@1 05.

PARKERS, July 25.—United at wells 75c. The market is firmer but quiet, with nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The market is quiet; S. W. 11¾c; crude 4¾c; cases 16c; sales none: futures—August 11¾c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros	Loomis O W	148
Duncan	American O W	80
Bushnell	Lily O W	469
Bushnell	Standard O W	1,096
Bushnell	National O W	788
Stevenson	Liberty O W	314
L W Young	Sunbeam O W	234
C F Thomas	Sunbeam O W	160
Total		3,289

WOOL MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

July 25.—The receipts of wool are very liberal for the season and the market is firm, with a good demand, all the offerings being promptly taken. We quote burry at 25@30c; good unwashed 32@35c; merino 28@30c; tub washed 48@52c, and lambs' pulled 32@35c.—*American.*

PHILADELPHIA.

July 25.—There is a fair business doing and prices are firmer. The sales included: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—XX and above, 52½@53c; X, 52@53c; medium, 52@52½c; coarse, 45c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western—fine, 45@50c; medium, 50@52½c; coarse, 45c; combing, washed, 60c; combing, unwashed, 40@41c; Canada combing, 60c; fine, unwashed, 33@35c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 36@38c; tub washed, 50@57½c. Colorado washed, 25@30c. Colorado, unwashed, 22@23c; extra and merino, pulled, 40@45c. No. 1 and superfine pulled, 40@42c; Texas, fine and medium, 25@33c; Texas, coarse, 20@25c; California, fine and medium, 25@35c; California, coarse, 25@30c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—Cotton quiet at 16¼c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged in every respect. Whisky steady, with a moderate demand, at 94c.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

July 23.—American pig although there is no great demand apparent for pig iron, the stocks in the Lehigh are not increasing, according to the best information we can get. There is little or no gray forge to be had there, and the stock of other grades is not large. We hear of sales of all grades, amounting to about 2,500 tons, at our quotion. We quote: No. 1 foundry, $31 00@32 50, at which latter figure some of the companies quote it: No. 2 foundry, $29 00@30 00; gray forge, $27 00@28 00. Some recent purchasers of iron at higher than the present prices have refused on technical grounds to receive it from the makers in two cases, from the importers in another. A declining market unusually brings about such things; but it should be remembered to the credit of our iron makers and the importers of Scotch pig, that in no case, so far as we can learn, when the advance took place, did they shirk from the fulfillment of their contracts.

Scotch Pig—There is little change in the condition of the market since our last, the sales and the arrivals having both been light. We quote Summerlee, $36 00@37 00; Eglinton, $33 00@34 00; Coltness, $40 00. An interesting article from a Glasgow paper on the recent "rig" in that market will be found elsewhere.

Bar—Since our last quotation the inquiry for bars has been strong, be the prices offered however, are ruinously low, 2.8 being the average base offer. No mill in the country can, at present cost of production, lay down in Philadelphia or New York, a good refined bar iron at this price without loss, unless the proportion of extra sizes is very large. Should the demand increase the price will soon advance to at least cover cost. A few mills are already refusing to accept large orders at less than 3 cents in Philadelphia, and we think this price will soon be general.

Rails—Since our last the rail market has been without new features, and we quote as last week, $57 00 to $58 00, currency, $48 00@50 00, at mill, for American, and $48 00@50 00, gold, Welsh.

Old Rails—We continue the nominal quotation of $36 00 for T's, but they certainly could be bought cheaper for cash, were there any demand. At present, however, it seems as if more rolling mills were in the market to sell old rails than to buy them.

Scrap—We quote wrought scrap $36 00@38 00, from store, with very little doing. 400 tons, to arrive, sold at $25 00 gold in bond. Very low sales are reported in Philadelphia.—*Iron Age.*

BRITISH IRON MARKET.

[Specially reported by cable for the Iron Age.]

WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1874.

Scotch Pig—During the week the quotations for makers' irons have gone up several shillings per ton over the figures last quoted by cable, and the market is now firm at the rise, apparently owing to a genuine shipping demand, the returns for last week showing a slight increase over the corresponding period of last year. Following are makers' prices:

Gartsherrie No. 1	110s.
Coltness No. 1	110s.
Glengarnock No. 1	93s.
Eglinton No. 1	83s.

Manufactured Iron—The market continues quiet. Best Staffordshire bars are quoted £11 @£12.

Rails—The market is quiet, with not much business doing. Welsh may be quoted £7. 10s. @8. 5s.

BOSTON.

July 24.—The iron market continues dull, though the depressed spirit of both buyers and sellers is less noticeable. There has been a ripple to the surface of the market by the sale of quite a number of three and five-ton lots to small foundry men, a few of whom have secured their first order for work since May, but the absence of inquiry for round lots, or the contract talk so usual at this season, is still wanting to give business its accustomed vitality.

In manufactured iron the dullness is for the week extreme. The village blacksmiths, the wagon-makers, and the sundry country users seem to be busy haying. The hardware, tool, and implement makers are holding out, anxiously watching the early temper of the jobbing trade that begins the last of this month to look over the hardware houses. So far the preparation for sleigh-building is very small. The stock on hand from last season is pretty fair, so that it will likely run into October before this interest will make its presence felt with the iron trade.

We quote yard lots of American pig iron at $36 00@40 00 per ton, including No. 2 extra at $34 00@36 00, and No. 1 at $36 00@38 00. We quote Eglinton at $38 00@40 00; Coltness Gartsherrie at $45 00@46 00; Charcoal at $45 00@55 00.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

PHILADELPHIA.

July 25.—Pig is firm, but less active. Sales of grey forge at $27 50@29 00; No. 1 foundry at $32 00@32 50, and No. 2 do at $30 00.

Manufactured Iron—Bars are dull at 2 8-10@2 9-10c ℔ ℔.

Nails—Sell at $4 15 ℔ keg.

Old Metals—Old metals are quiet. We quote:

Brass, light	13 @14	Copper, heavy	18@19
Brass, heavy	16 @17	Zinc	4@4½
Copper, light	18 @18½	Lead	6@6¼
Anchors	@ 9c	Chains	6¼c@—

—*Price Current.*

BALTIMORE.

July 25.—There is no material change to note in the market for iron. The stocks of American Pig are somewhat decreased, owing to further stoppages, and a fair demand for foundry grades. We quote Ashland No. 1 at $32 00; No. 2 at $30 00; No. 3 at $28 00, and mottled and white at $25 00@26 00 per ton.—*American.*

FISH MARKET.

BOSTON.

July 24.—Codfish are in good request and firm. The decline in values during the month of June has not been wholly recovered, though the market has closed each week for the present month with a gain in prices, the advance for this week in Georges being 25@50c ℔ quintal. The arrivals of the catch are free and in good condition, but the weather rules so excessively hot that curing operations are almost impossible.

We quote cod at $2 50@3 00 for small and $3 50@4 00 packed ℔ qtl; Georges $4 50@5 00 ℔ qtl; large Grand Bank at $4 00@4 25 ℔ qtl; Western Bank codfish at $3 50@3 75; Nova Scotia do at $5 00@5 50; and Newfoundland do $6 00@7 00. Hake are selling at $2 25@2 50 for loose, and $3 00@3 25 packed. Large hake $3 00@3 25. Pollock are selling at $2 75@3 00 for American, loose.

Mackerel are buoyant. The catch this week has been very small and unsatisfactory. The schools along the eastern shore are large and prime, but they are running in so close to shore that it is quite impossible to spread the nets. There was an arrival of 200 bbls. Georges by steamer, all large 3s, which were sold sharp at $6 50. In Labrador herring the market is without stock. Halifax split have had a few new catch sold here at $6 00@6 50. We change our quotations on mackerel, and would note that last year's catch of No. 1 shores are selling at $10 00@12 00, while the new are held at $12 00 @14 00. Bay is and 2s are out of stock. New medium 3s are worth plump $7 00.

We quote extra mess mackerel at $22 00@23 00; mess $20 00@21 00; shore 2s, $8 50@9 00; new large 3s, $6 75@7 00; Alewives, $5 50@4 00 ℔ bbl. In pickled herring, Halifax split, $6@6 50; box herring are selling at 22@25c for No. 1s, and 30@32c for scaled. Halifax salmon, No. 1, are selling at $17@18 ℔ bbl; and tierce salmon, No. 1, at $21. Smoked halibut 10@10½ ℔ ℔. Smoked salmon, 17@18c ℔ ℔. Spiced salmon $15 ℔ dozen 4-℔ cans.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

GLOUCESTER.

Georges Codfish.—In good demand and prices have advanced. Sales of 100 qtls. yesterday at $5 00 ℔ qtl.; now held at $5 50. Grand Bank are selling at $4 00@1 50 as to quality. Stock of fish on the market very light for the season.

Mackerel.—Receipts have been rather light the past week, and prices have materially advanced. A few good fares have arrived from Georgia this week. We quote sales of No. 1 at $12 00, No. 2 $9 00. There are no threes on the market.

Fresh Halibut.—In light receipt. Sales yesterday at $6 00@6 50 ℔ cwt. for white and gray. Smoked Halibut.—9c ℔ ℔.

Oil.—Cod, 60c ℔ gall.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

BALTIMORE.

July 25.—The market for mackeral is firmer on account of the activity at the North, and all fair receipts are readily taken from wharf, the principal sales being 100 barrels medium No. 3 at $7 00@7 50. Southern fish are in light supply in dealers' hands, and are jobbing from store at $5 75@6 00 for Potomac herrings; $5 00 @5 25 for North Carolina do., and $8 00 for shad latter scarce and firm. Eastern herrings are neglected, and prices are nominal. We revise quotations as follows:

Mackerel.	Per bbl.
No. 1 new	$13 00@15 00
No. 2 new	9 00@10 00
No. 3 large	8 00@ 9 00
No. 3 medium	7 00@ 7 50
Herrings.	
Labrador, new	$8 00@ 8 50
Large split	6 50@ 7 00
Medium do	5 50@ 6 00
Round and gibbed	3 50@ 4 00
Hake, per 100 ℔s, new	3 50@ 4 00
Codfish, per 100 ℔s, new	4 00@ 4 25

—*American.*

Coal and Salt Up Kanawha.

We had a conversation with a gentleman just returned from a trip up Kanawha, and who had means of assuring himself of the truth of his statement, the result of which will give our readers a fair idea of the importance of that stream. The following are the number of barges of coal at different points along Kanawha, ready to come out on the first sufficient rise in that stream:

	No. barges.
Campbell's Creek Co	49
Pioneer Co	28
Raymond City Co	35
Lewis & Co	6
Miscellaneous	5
Total number of barges	114

The salt piled up and ready to be brought out is as follows:

	Barrels.
Alden Furnace	10,000
Morris & Oaks	10,000
Splint Co	10,000
Pioneer Furnace	5,000
Total number of barrels	35,000

—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Philadelphia Hop Market.

HOPS—The demand is moderate, but small lines, as a rule, attract the attention of the trade.

Americans, new, good to choice	20@30c
Americans, new, low to fair	10@18c
Olds and Yearlings	8@25c
Bavarians, genuine	23@30c
Bavarians, patent	23@30c
English	20@25c
Californians, 1873's	25@35c

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Cattle—Receipts 700 head. Market quiet and rather firmer at unchanged prices; thorough Texans sold at $3 50; thin to fair natives $2 50@4 00; stockers $3 00@4 50; common to extra shipping at $4 50@6 30. Shipments 2,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 7,000 head. Market active, firm and higher; a few lots sold below $6 40, with the bulk of sales at $6 45@$6 85. Shipments 7,400 head.

Sheep—Receipts 700 head. Market entirely nominal at $3 00@4 75 for poor to choice. Lambs in demand at $1 50@2 50.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Cotton, flour and rye unchanged. Wheat firmer at $1 15@1 25. Corn steady at 66@68c. Oats steady at 57@60c. Pork —demand fair and market firm; held at 23 50@24 00. Lard scarce and firm; summer 11¼@11½c; kettle 13¾@14c. Bulkmeats firm; shoulders 7¾@7⅞c; clear rib 10¼c; clear 10½@10⅝c. Bacon steady with a moderate demand; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 11@11¼c; clear 11¾@11⅞c. Whisky firm at 96c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat fairly active at $1 40@1 45. Corn firm at 78c. Oats heavy and very dull at 62c. Rye dull and heavy at 80@85c. Provisions strong. Pork $24.50. Bulkmeats strong; shoulders 9½c; clear rib 11½@12c. Lard firm at 13¼@13¾c. Butter steady at 21@23c. Petroleum dull; crude 4¾c. Whisky firm at $1 00.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, July 25.—Cotton quiet; middling 16½c. Flour dull and nominal. Corn scarce and firm. Oats dull at 70c. Lard firm at 13¼@14½c. Pork active at $24 60. Bacon steady at 9@9¼@11¾@11⅞c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, July 25.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull; extra white Michigan $1 60; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 34@$1 35. Corn dull at 75c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109⅞.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1874.

MONEY.

Money loaned down to 1½ per cent. this afternoon.

STERLING.

Foreign exchange closed quiet and steady at 486¾ to 487¼ for all grades of bankers' sixty days sterling and 489¼@490 for demand.

GOLD

The extreme range of gold was 110 and 109⅞ the opening and closing transactions having been at 109⅞. Rates paid for carrying were 1½ and 2 per cent. Loans also made flat. Clearing, $39,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed during the week $1,349,883 and received for Customs $2,639,498. The specie shipments for the same time were $676,680 principally gold and silver bars. Imports of dry goods for the week $2,857,793; general merchandise $5,882,753.

GOVERNMENTS.

The bids for the remainder of the five per cent. loan of $189,000,000 were opened Thursday noon, and the week closes without a scintilla of official information on the subject. The latest dispatches are that the accepted bids amount to $10,118,550, all representing home investment. Demand for government bonds active and strong, closing as follow:

U. S. coupons, 1881	118⅛	5.20s, 1867	117¾
5-20s, 1862	113	5.20s, 1868	118
5-20s, 1864	115⅝	New 5s	113⅛
5-20s, 1865	117	10-40s	113⅛
5-20s, 1865, new	116¼	Currency 6s	117⅝

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet and steady, closing as follows:

Missouri 6s	93	Virginia, old	28
Tennessee, old	72	N'th Carolina, old	18
Tennessee, new	72	N'th Carolina, new	12½
Virginia, new	50		

THE STOCK MARKET

was listless and dull all way through, and closed steady after a daily range of ⅛@½ per cent. on sales of about 20,000 shares, of which 6,000 were Erie and 8,000 Lake Shore. The market closed as follows:

Canton	40	Do preferred	53⅛
W. U. Telegraph	72⅛	Wabash	35
Quicksilver	20	Do preferred	65
Adams Express	108	Fort Wayne	92¼
Wells-Fargo	74	Terre Haute	7
American Ex	60⅛	Do preferred	21
United States Ex	66	Chicago & Alton	102
Pacific Mail	43⅝	Do preferred	104
N. Y. Central	99⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	25⅛
Erie	32⅛	Clev. Col. & Cin	55
Do preferred	47⅛	Burlington & Q	104¼
Harlem	125½	Lake Shore	71⅞
Do preferred	125½	Panama	17¼
Michigan Central	69⅛	Illinois Central	97
Pittsburgh	87⅛	Union Pacific	26⅛
Northwestern	37⅛	Central Pacific	88
Rock Island	98	Union	82
N. J. Central	105⅛	Hartford & Erie	1⅛
St. Paul	35	Delaware & Lac	107⅛
		Bankers' bills	488

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 25, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, weak and 2c lower: No. 2 spring $1 08¼; No. $1 14½; No. 3 $1 00@1 01; rejected 90c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 62¼@64c; closed at 63c bid spot; 62½c bid seller July. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 49@50c spot, closing at inside price; 47c seller July. Rye higher at 81c for No. 1. Barley active; No. 1 $1 04@1 05.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined 2 00@2 50; closed steadier at $22 75 spot. Lard—demand good at full prices; 11¾@12c spot; 11¾c seller August.

BEAN 15¼@15½c. Cornmeal $4 25 for kiln dried.

WHISKY unsettled at 95c bid.

LATEST—On call board after the regular session wheat closed at 3 o'clock, at $1 07¼@1 07⅝ seller July; $1 05⅞ seller August. Corn 63¾c cash; 63c seller July; 61⅞c seller August.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, July 25.—Receipts of domestic wool continue large. The total amount delivered here during the past three weeks amounts to upwards of 60,000 bales or 13,000,000 pounds of all grades. With such receipts manufacturers are inclined to hold back. Current rates for medium and extra Ohio from 52@53c; for XX and above 53@55c; for XXX and above 58@60c. The market has seldom been so bare of pulled wools as now, and manufacturers have to rely almost exclusively on the domestic supply, and this is being consumed more rapidly and earlier than any previous year in the history of the trade. Combing and delaine fleeces steady and firm at 55@60c for washed; 41@46½c for unwashed; including Kentucky combing at 45@48c. Sales of Michigan fleeces at 49@52c; secoured 62½c; superfine and extra pulled 42@55c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Cotton steadier; middling 17c. Flour dull; superfine Western and State $4 65@5 20; common to good $5 50@5 85; good to choice $5 70@6 80. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 2 Chicago $1 33@1 35; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 28@1 35; No. 1 spring $1 35. Rye quiet at $1 00@1 12. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull and heavy; Western mixed 80@82c. Oats firm and more active; mixed Western 67@70c; white 73@76c. Hay, hops and groceries quiet. Petroleum dull; crude 5c; refined 12¼. Leather firm at 27@30c. Pork unsettled at $19 50. Cut meats quiet; pickled shoulders 8c. Middles unchanged. Lard heavy at $12⅝c. Butter steady at 17@27c. Cheese firm at 9½@12½c. Whisky $1 01.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 25.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; amber Michigan cash and seller August $1 14; seller September $1 14½@1 15; No. 1 red $1 17; No. 2 $1 13½; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 16¼. Corn quiet; low mixed 67½c; white 72c. Oats quiet and unchanged in every respect; No. 2, 50c; Michigan 59c; seller September 38½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Business was slow in nearly all departments, but a cheerful feeling pervades the trade and an early movement is looked for. Cotton goods quiet but firm. Cotton flannels in good demand. Side band prints in brisk request. Gingnams in improved request. Wool flannels and blankets in improved demand.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—Corn dull and lower; yellow 84c; white 94c. Oats scarce and firmer at 55c. Hay—prime new $28 00; choice $30 00; $24 75@25 00. Whisky dull; Louisiana $1 00; Cincinnati $1 05. Coffee firm; ordinary to prime 19¼@23¼c. Others unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Butter, cheese and eggs quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; refined 11¾c; crude 5¼c in barrels. Flour quiet; superfine $3 50@4 00. Wheat dull and declining; Ohio and Indiana $1 25. Corn weak at 83@85c. Oats steady at 74@75c. Pork $21 50@22 00.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 18½; No. 2 $1 18¼. Oats quiet and lower; No. 2, 51c. Corn quiet and lower; No. 2 mixed 62½c. Rye dull and prices are nominal; No. 1 91c. Barley scarce and higher, at $1 05.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Metals—Manufactured copper steady; new sheathing $33 00; ingot lake dull at $22 25@23 00. Pig Iron—Scotch quiet at $33 50@40 00; American dull at $26 00@32 50. Russia sheet 15½c. Nails unchanged.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, July 25.—Cotton, flour and grain unchanged. Lard 13¼c. Bulkmeats—shoulders 8¼c; sides 11@11¼c. Bacon—shoulders 9½c; sides 11¼@12c. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at $1 01.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Minnesota	July 28	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	July 29	Liverpool.
State of Indiana	July 29	Liverpool.
Frisia	July 30	Hamburg.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Indiana	July 30	Liverpool.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Chieftain	Bougher	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Donaldson	Geneva.
Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Eighteen inches and rising.

Boats Advertised to Depart.

Brownsville and Geneva—Morning boat, 8 A. M.; evening, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated eighteen inches and rising. We had almost steady rains for the past twenty hours. The river has risen a few inches, and if the rain was general will rise more.

THE H. C. Yeager sprung her butts, and went on the docks at St. Louis, Thursday.

THE Waverly has been chartered for the Middleport and Ravenswood trade.

RATES from St. Louis to New Orleans—25c ℔ barrel on flour, and 12½c ℔ cwt. on pound freight.

THE owners of the Richmond have concluded to wreck her, and the work of dismantling will commence at once.

THE "Salt Valley," a new boat built at Manchester, will enter the Gallipolis and Parkersburg trade this week, in opposition to the Katydid.

OF the nine stroke oarsmen in the late college regatta five were from New York, two from Pennsylvania, one from Massachusetts and one from Minnesota.

THE punctual packets in the slack water run daily at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. They are crowded with passengers both ways. Trade in the passenger way is remarkably good.

THE British government have contracted with a firm of iron ship-builders at Middlesbrough for the construction of an iron frigate of fourteen guns with twin screws. This will be the first vessel-of-war ever built on the Tees.

THE remains of Robert Boss, an old commander and Ohio river pilot, were interred on Thursday. He was about fifty years old, and resided in Newport. He died from injuries received by falling from a roof, where he had been tempted by the warm weather to sleep.

JAMES DAUGHERTY, sentenced to be hung at Lancaster, without hope of a reprieve, was once second mate on the Bostona, in the Portsmouth trade, and second mate on the Ohio No. 4, under Capt. Blagg, and mate of the Argosy, when the latter was running in the Ohio's place.

THE steamer Kanawha Belle, to use a boatman's term, "run through herself" on Monday last, and lost overboard the pitman, followed by cylinder head of one of her engines. She is at the lower wharf and will soon be repaired, and on her way down the river. She has six barges of salt as a tow, and it is quite unfortunate for them not to be able to keep on the rise to her destined port.

ORDERS have been received for the raft fleet, lying at Shreveport, to commence work again on the removal of the balance of the great Red river raft. Congress, at its last session, appropriated $50,000 to finish the work, which is, no doubt, ample to do it under an economical administration. Work will be commenced next week. Captain Tennyson, an old standby on the raft, will of course, have a hand in it.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Sterling McIntyre is in receipt of a letter from Captain J. D. Hegler stating that the launching of the Kittie Hegler from Churchill has not progressed as favorably as was anticipated. The rollers used were crushed by the weight of the vessel, and had to be replaced at some delay; then all the boat's ropes were broken, and Captain Hegler was compelled to send to Little Rock for a fresh supply. The work of launching is probably again in progress by this time.

A TOWBOAT engineer landed at New Orleans a few days ago, and remarked to a citizen: "Well you people down here are playing——with things certainly. You've got everything upside down and insine out; the whites down, and the niggers up; but, by jingo, I never knew that you had the sun arising in the West and setting in the East." Being informed that the sun matter was owing to the bends and cut off, he remarked: "When I left Memphis I traveled three days and didn't get out of sight of the church steeples; but though I could see the town, I didn't know where I was or which bank was which, and I don't know even now. I saw a flock of ducks that were fooled. They were over on Louisiana soil, and wanted to emigrate to Mississippi—they seemed to have enough of Lonisiana. Well, they flew about three miles, and still found themselves on the Louisiana side. They tried it a dozen times, and finally got disgusted and took to roosting in the Pelican State. Why, a compass is no use on the Mississippi river, for an ordinary, old-fashioned compass will get so confused with its circuitous wanderings that it will much more likely point to—well, the other world—than the north star. As for me, I like honest, straight forward men, and honest, straight forward rivers.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from this city to the Wellsville, O., *Union* has this to say concerning the various ways of traveling up the Monongahela Valley:

On the slackwater everything is lively. Fare has been reduced until traveling on the Monongahela river is as cheap as staying at home. But if you have occasion to go up that way do not take the "Short Line." The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad is no doubt a great accommodation to the people up the river, but when the "fast line" stops *thirty-two* times in *thirty* miles I insist that it becomes monotonous. An accommodation train of any length would necessarily stop twice at the same station. And after this tiresome ride comes a trip on a "new and fast" steamer, where to be comfortable, you sit on deck or, changing, you either dodge through the diminutive cabin and narrow hallways or take off your hat, and then the close proximity of the ceiling causes you to instinctively feel for the top of you head. No supper and a cheerless ride makes you cross, and then when you are at your journey's end, hungry, the whistle from the regular packet greets you and you think, with no good humor, of the supper and the cheerful ride the scores of passengers have had who left Pittsburgh at the same hour you did, and at the end of sixty miles only arrive half an hour behind you. Experience teaches lessons we never forget, and I may say that it is a nice thing to be an *unknown* newspaper correspondent. You can always pay your way and growl as much as your please. Short Line! Pshaw, I'm hungry even now.

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

Hussey, Wells & Co, lot steel scrap; J. Hastings, 1 car stone; J Hayne, 3 cars stone; Stacey & Bro, 3 bales rags; John Fahey, 2600 lbs scrap iron; T C Jenkins, 1 bx meat; Agnew & Son, 43 bxs g ware; H W Buffum, 3 bxs bottles; Dunlevy & Bro, 12 doz brooms; G W McClure, 10 doz brooms; A & D H Chambers, 2 bxs trimmings; F Sellers & Co, 7 tierces, 2 bbls; Myers & Armor, 97 bdls shovels; Frazier, M & Co, 154 bdls paper, 3 bdls wire; W P Townsend & Co, 14 casks rivets, 26 kegs do; D Chesnut & Co, 9 bdls leather; Geo W Davis, 1 bx books; Arbuckles & Co, 50 bxs cheese; Adler, Rosenburg & Co, 3 hf brls, 1 qr do; Braden & Peabody, 40 bxs cheese; A Speer & Sons, 1 car plow-beams; Wm H Brown, 125 kegs nails; W Flaccus & Son, 21 bags t scraps, 1 bbl grease; W H Graff & Co, 3 bbls apples; Houck, McCague & Co, 100 do flour; Seoble, Reed & Smith, 2 wheels, 1 bdl knives, 1 cutter bar; J M Gray, 20 sks flour; R H Conway & Son, 293 bgs shorts; B H Voskamp, 100 bbls flour; Coleman & Means, 1 car stone; John Sareiner, 3 do; Knox, Kim & Co, 3 do; H M Wrigley, 40 pkgs straw board; Moore, D & DeH, 1 axle; Plunkett & Co, 2 bxs g ware; Zug & Co, 5,400 pcs scrap iron; Excelsior Mfg Co, 1 car lumber; C G Hussey & Co, 2 bbls scrap copper Spratt, J & Co, 1 bdl castings, 4 pcs do; Arbuckle & Co, 2 crates matches, 49 cases do; S Ewart & Co, 26 cases do; C W Bennett, 5 cars shingles; Harris & E, 3 hf bbls liquor, 2 kegs do; A Martin & Co, 1 bx nuts; G N Hoffstott, 2 rolls leather; Logan, G & Co, 54 bdls forks; Whitmore, W, L & Co, 9 bdls bdls; F C Biggert & Co, 6 bxs hardware; Pears & Co, 2 bxs do; H Kleber, 1 organ; Bailey, F & Co, 1 bx castings; Lindsay, S & Co, 11 ladders, 14 bdls c bars; COMMERCIAL, 50 bbls paper; Watt, L & Co, 100 bbls flour; Maloney & L, 1 car s steel; Schomaker & Co, 100 bbls flour; Davis, C & Co, 245 pigs lead; F W Jenkins & Co, 100 bbls flour.

PER ELEVATOR.—Marshall, K & Co, 4 cars wheat; L C Newsom, 1 do corn.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—John Baum, 1 car stone; Holmes & Co, 2 cars lime; Forrester & Alston, 1 car stone; Houck, McCague & Co, 60 bbls flour, 160 sacks flour; J P & R H Knox, 1 car stone; Thos Hammill, 1 lot h h goods; George Heldeger & Co, 10 bbls whisky; Wm B Moore, 2 bbls eggs; Beymer, Bauman & Co, 12 kegs; Mrs Taylor, 1 lot h h goods; M Grogan, 4 empty kegs; George McFerron & Bro, 3 cases eggs; H Langhun, 11 boxes d goods; A Guckenheimer & Bro, 1 car stoves; Gilmore & Co, 1 car bulk wheat; Pittsburgh Tar Chemical Works, 500 bbls tar; A J Nellis & Co, 6 grind stones; F Altvater, 1 car stone; David Whitemyer, 260 sks flour, 35 bbls do; L Hox & Co, 2 cars bark; J M Hemphill, 2 do staves; R Blair, 6 do coc; W L Burton, 1 do staves; McQueen & Co, 1 do lumber; J Kirkpatrick Jr, 2 bbls eggs; R Knox & Son, 200 sks flour, 50 bbls do; Trimble McI & Co, 1 car lumber; Adams & K, 100 bbls flour; J Essenweise, 12 rolls leather; A D Miller, 10 bbls f clay; G Wettach & Son, 8 bdls hides; Beckfield & N, 1 bbl s r flour; F P Rohn, 2 bbls eggs; S F Duncan, 1 car heading; M Steen & Co, 1 car lumber.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

W L Drum & Co, 122 sks cement; T C Jenkins, 24 hf butts tobacco, 20 cads do; T Wightman, 1 car hay; Laing & McKallip, 75 bbls cement; F Sellers & Co, 5,414 hams, 2,540 shoulders; T E Powell & Co, 50 tcs hams; D G Stewart, 1 car car corn; J & W Fairley, 4 do hay; R T Pinnell, 1 do heading; McEnery & Hood, 50 sks oats; M F Herron & Co, 1 car hay; J Ross, 1 do do; A Glockner, 12 bbls whisky; T C Jenkins, 100 bbls flour; Schomaker & Co, 100 do do; W B Hays & Son, 200 tcs hams; H Riddle & Co, 48 sks flour; C P Henword, 38 bbls broom corn; Carter Bros & Co, 20 hf butts tobacco, 20 cads do; J & W Fairley, 2 cars hay; F W Jenkins & Bro, 300 bbls flour.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Heath & Speer, 2 cars lumber; S S P M Co, 1 car lath; Central Ref Co, 3 cars bbls; C A Warmcastle, 1 car o bbls; Shoenberger & Co, 1 car f brick; B D Moore, 1 car bbls; Totten & B 6 safes; B Pilamer, 5 pkgs sunds; W D Cooper & Co, 14 bdls paper; Hartley, McKee & Co, 7 bdls r goods; Jac Bernstine, 1 case mdse; Cunningham & I, 1 bx sands; Singer, N & Co, 3 pkgs sundries; Johnson & Co, 10 bx starch; John Seibert, 25 bx starch; F Pollard, 2 bxs s case; Aiken, W & P, 13 bbls onions; Jos Woodwell & Co, 7 bellows; Head, C & Co, 4 bbls apples; Voigt, M & Co, 2 bbls apples; Marshall Bro & Co, 1 bbl whisky; L A Marshall & Co, 1 do; S N Willicock, 9 oil bbls; F P M Co, 28 rolls paper; H Riddle & Co, 5 bxs cheese; Jno Lorash, 1 bbl wine; F Schiefd, 2 do; A Stief, 1 do; J S Ramsey & Co, 5 co l oil; Voigt, M & Co, 10 do apples; Dauler & Son, 100 chairs; B Rothimund, 42 do; Jno Daub, 4 tubs cheese; Jac Heck, 10 kegs p barley, 1 bbl farina, W J Fromrel, 1 keg p barley; Weisbrod & W, 4 do, 1 bbl farina, 10 bxs do; H Rea, Jr, 1 bbl g berries.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Chaut Lake Ice Co, 4 cars ice; Alex McCune, 4 do lumber; H M Roffe, 1 do do; Braden & Peabody, 167 bxs cheese; Flaccus Sons, 103 bbls hides, 7 sks scrap; A Holstein, 2 cars bark, Anderson & Galley, 2 do lumber; M J Kane 12 sks wool; Geo McKee, 1 car lumber; W J Baughman, 2 cars lime; Elwood & Mc, 1 do oats; J L Lowry, 11 do stone; Howard & Son, 5 do.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

The following are the receipts of pig metal, blooms and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, P. R. R. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	18	Sh'berger, B & Co, o	4
J. W Porter & Co, m	8	Maloney & L, s i	1
Caughey & H, m	6	Isabella F'nace Co, o	26
Byers, McC & Co, m	2	Palmer & Co, m	1
G S Griscom, s i	4	Lewis, O & P, m	1
Carnegie, K & Co, o	3	Rogers & B, m	1
Total			79

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Lucy Furnace Co, o	16	Lindsay & McC, o	2
McKnight, P & Co, o	5	Graff, B & Co, o	2
Zug & Co, m	3	Rogers & B, o	2
Isabella F'nace Co, o	10	Lindsay & McC, m	2
Total			45

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	1	McKnight, D & Co, m	1
Phillips, N & Co, m	6	Wilson, L & Co, m	1
Lewis, O & P, m	1	R. Wister, b	3
Jones & L, m	2		
Total			15

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars
J Reamer, m	2

Coal Received per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
N Y & C G C Co	79	Armstrong, D & Co	28
Sable Coal Co	22		
Total			129

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BONDS.

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Payable annually, and are in all respects A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

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CITY MATTERS.

Personal.

Mr. Barclay, of the firm of Barclay & Wallace, one of the heaviest flour manufacturing firms of Minnesota, is on a visit to Pittsburgh.

Young Men's Catholic Society.

Last evening the Young Men's Catholic Society met in the basement of the Cathedral, and after adopting a constitution, went into an election of officers, with the following result: President, W. B. McCaffrey; Vice President, F. D. McKeever; Corresponding Secretary, James B. Dodge; Recording Secretary, James B. O'Neil. The society will meet every Thursday evening in the basement of the Cathedral, for literary, musical and dramatic performances.

Knights of Pythias.

Members of the different lodges of the order of Knights of Pythias held a meeting on Saturday evening for the purpose of organizing a Drill and Excursion Association. C. G. McMillan was elected President, Theodore Myler Secretary, and J. C. Brenelli Treasurer. An invitation from the Steubenville commandery, inviting them to be present and participe in a banquet and ball on Wednesday, August 12, was read and accepted. The excursion will be participated in by from two hundred to two hundred and fifty members, and will be under the command of Col. J. B. Moore, chief-marshal of Pittsburgh commanderies. The Great Western Band will accompany them. The Wheeling lodge, and various others throughout Ohio will be present. They have also received an invitation to visit Cleveland in September, which has been accepted.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports a total of 106 deaths in Pittsburgh for the week ending July 25. Of those dying 103 were whites and 3 were colored: 21 were married, 86 were single, and 3 were widows. Of natives of the United States there were 75; France, 1; Germany, 8; Ireland, 5; Italy, 3. The ages were as follows: Under one year, 45; from one to two years, 18; from two to five years, 11; from five to ten years, 5; from ten to fifteen years, 1; from twenty to thirty years, 1; from thirty to forty years, 9; from forty to fifty years, 5; from fifty to sixty years, 2; from sixty to seventy years, 5; from seventy to eighty years, 3; from eighty to ninety years, 1; total 106.

The causes of death were as follows: Alcoholism, 1; abcess, 2; accident, 1; accident on street, 2; congestion of brain, 1 capillary bronchitis, 2; Bright's disease, chronic, 1; cholera infantum, 35; cholera morbus, 2; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; consumption, 4; convulsions, 7; debility, 1; diarrhœa, 3; dysentery, acute, 5; enteritis, acute, 2; scarlet fever, 7; heart, valvular disease, 1; hernia, 1; homicide, 1; inanition, 6; congestion of lungs, 1; marasmus, 4; malformation of heart, 1; meningitis, acute, 1; measles, 1; old age, 3; premature birth, 1; purpura hemorrhagica, 1; pneumonitis, 4; unknown, 2; whooping cough, 2.

The Livliest Sport of the Season.

Saturday afternoon last, at Friendship Driving Park, the great Indian foot race against four horses, for a purse of $300, came off, and drew together an immense crowd of spectators. It was in every respect a grand success. The Indians were to run five mile and eighty yards, while the horses were to go ten mile, the horses going in the following order: "Sorrel Jim," pacer, started first from the judges' stand, and was driven one mile; then "Bloom's Roan," running horse, took up the race and made a half mile; "Sorrel Billy," a running horse of great speed, started and made one mile; then "Alex. Wougler," a pacer, went one half mile, and so repeated the race till the horses made the ten miles.

Fleet Wing, an Indian, was started from the three-quarter pole at the same time with the horses' starting, and ran to the judge's stand when Steeple Rock, another Indian, took up the race, going to the quarter pole, and then Deerfoot, also an Indian, continued the race from quarter, and so the race was kept steadily up till the five miles and eighty yards were made.

The race was declared in favor of the horses by a quarter of a mile, but in fairness to the Indians, we should state that the horses had much the advantage in the start and were often gotten off before the other horse had came cleverly up, which gave them considerable advantage.

The most laughable affair of the day was a foot race between two Indians and a negro, distance one mile. The Indian led off from start, but many thought the negro would win, as he was fresh while the Indians had run over five miles in the previous race; but blood would tell, and the Indians won with comparative ease, the negro falling to the ground after passing the half mile wire, and quitting the race. The Indian made the half mile in 2 minutes and 29 seconds and the mile in 5 minutes and 5 seconds.

DEPARTURE OF THE GREYS.

The Regiment, Over Two Hundred Strong, Leaves for Bedford.

The Duquesne Greys Regiment left last evening for their summer encampment at Bedford. There were six companies represented, and the total number of men exceeded two hundred. The Great Western Band accompanied them. Extensive preparations had been made during the past week by the men, and every convenience that could be thought of was provided. On Saturday the baggage was shipped and for the departure of the men a special train was arranged for. Under General Order No. 13 the regiment assembled at the armory, old City Hall, at six o'clock last evening fully equipped for camp. At half-past seven o'clock the companies were ordered in line, and, headed by the Great Western Band, the regiment marched, via Market and Liberty streets, to the Union Depot, followed by a large crowd, anxious to see the boys off. The train left about eight o'clock amid cheers from the crowd.

There will be a large addition to the regiment during the week, many of the members being unable to go with the main body. A good time is certain.

A PLEASURE JAUNT.

Trip on the Monongahela--The Steamer "Geneva"---Value of a Day's Holiday.

Last Saturday one of the *attaches* of the COMMERCIAL received his share of the "Geneva" award, and a most bountiful one it was. That is to say, himself, in company with a select party of friends, hied away from Pittsburgh's susceptible sun-struck piles of brick and mortar, to woo the health-inspiring zephyrs of the historic Monongahela. He went—they went—on board of the good steamer "Geneva," of the Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva United States Mail Packet Line—and the only thing they regret is, that the pleasant trip could not have been quadrupled as to its length of time and distance. O, the limpid, clear, water! O, the pure, hilly atmosphere! O, the perpetual succession of beautiful surprises of scenery, constantly making one soar away in imagination, through long reaches of delight, to the great Hand which formed the world, and wrought the Universe into an everlasting song! we drank in the spirit of it all, we trust; and not less were we conscious of, and grateful for the thoughtful, considerate courtesy of the veteran Captain M. A. Cox, or of the polite attentions of his clerk, Mr. O. P. Baldwin. We feasted our eyes, hearts, senses, faculties, to the full and our soul sprang up so revived and refreshed within us that we are going to renew our trip on the very earliest opportunity. It was a perfect Eldorado of enjoyment. Any worn, fatigued, over-heated citizen of these municipalities, who pines for a day's escape from the fury of the summer sun, and wishes to cool himself in a bath of nature's free, delicious breezes, cannot possibly do better than imitate our example, and entrust himself to the careful, genial kindness of the officers of the staunch, swift boat in question. The monetary fare is most moderate, the edible fare is most plenteously excellent, and if the memory of the voyager is not, upon his return, rife with exceeding pleasure and content, it must surely be his own sole fault. For our own part, as we have said, we are going again, soon.

AQUATICS.

Home Races in Prospect--Scull and Skiff Races.

We are yet likely to have some home excitement in the way of aquatics. A match has been made between Edward McCafferty and Barney Crib for a skiff race on the Allegheny river for a purse of $100. The money is up, and the race will take place between six and seven o'clock. The course will be from Sixth street to Mechanic street bridge and return. A band of music will be in attendance on the occasion. Chip Badger has been appointed referee by the contending parties.

On Saturday evening a single scull race was arranged between Newton Freigley of the Fisher crew and Robert Brown of the Columbia. It is to be a three mile race and is to take place on the new Allegheny course on Saturday, August 15, for $100 a side, the boats starting from the Suspension bridge, going up the river a mile and a-half and back. A deposit of $50 a side was made at the time of drawing articles, and the remaining $50 a side is to be put up on Thursday, July 30, in the hands of Mr. Riley, final stakeholder, when the referee is to be selected. The articles stipulate that there shall be two buoys and in case of rough water the race shall be postponed until the first fair day after August 15th.

The Oil City *Derrick* says: "Considerable interest is manifested in the city over the coming boat race between the Columbia club, of Pittsburgh, and the Third ward club, of Oil City, and in most cases our own club is the favorite among the sporting men of the place. Articles of agreement have been drawn up between the two crews. The day of the race is set for August 8 and the prize $200."

TERRIBLE CASUALTY.

Two Children Mangled to Death.

The passengers on the Wall's accommodation train coming west on Saturday afternoon, were startled by the sudden sounding of the "down brakes" signal, and the immediate stoppage of the train. Investigation showed a shocking cause for the stoppage. Two little children, a boy and a girl, had been struck and dreadfully mangled, and were lying ghastly and bloody beside the track. Both were still alive, but while the horrified people were looking at them, the little boy breathed his last. The little girl, still alive, but senseless, was removed to her home near by, but her injuries were hopeless, and it was reported last evening that she too had died.

The accident occurred at the curve between Lawrenceville and Millvale stations. About a dozen children, living in the neighborhood, were playing on the track when the Wall's accommodation approached. A freight train was also comming in the opposite direction, and when the children ran out of the way of the accommodation train, they found themselves in front of the freight train. All escaped but Charley Reidell and Mary Wiseman, the children mentioned. They seem to have started back across the other track; the train was too close upon them to be stopped, and they were struck, with the terrible results already mentioned. Both their heads were frightfully crushed and their bodies were cut and mangled. They had been struck by the pilot and thrown out beside the track.

Both children lived in the immediate vicinity of the scene of the accident. The parents of both are Germans; the father of the little boy drives a horse and wagon "on hire," and the father of the little girl, we are informed, is a rag picker. The scene after the accident was of the most distressing character. The mothers and friends of the little victims gathered around, and their lamentations and screams drowned all other sounds. Coroner McCallin held an inquest on the body of the little boy, and a verdict of accidental death was returned. Dr. Hamilton attended the little girl, but from the first pronounced her injuries fatal. No inquest will be held in her case.

THE heavy rain yesterday did good work in the way of cleaning the streets. For this, city people should be profoundly thankful.

DEVASTATION.

A GREAT FLOOD THAT SWEEPS BOTH CITIES.

Loss of Life and Property

HOUSES WASHED AWAY AND WRECKED.

Men, Women and Children Buried in the Ruins or Drowned.

PEOPLE AND BUILDINGS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

A TERRIBLE WORK OF DESTRUCTION.

The Heaviest Rain-Fall Ever Known in this Vicinity.

Names of Persons Killed and Missing---List of Property Destroyed---Scenes and Incidents.

Certainly not for years, and probably never, has a more disastrous rain storm visited this city and vicinity than that which wreaked destruction yesterday and last evening. The devastation effected was wide spread and comprehensive and embraced this city, Allegheny and the surrounding districts in all directions. It is impossible, at the time we write, to give anything like full details of the calamity that has befallen. Only here and there a fact from the mass of unfortunate experiences and the countless rumors can be caught and recorded. There were, in reality, two storms, one in the morning, and the other—by far the most severe—in the evening.

THE MORNINNG STORM

commenced about nine o'clock, and for a time, though the rain fell quite heavily, the visitation could not properly be called a severe storm. About ten o'clock the rain began to come down in torrents, and the thunder and lightning commenced with great severity. This storm, at its heaviest, did not last more than half an hour; while it lasted, it accomplished no small degree of damage.

The house of Mr. James Patterson, No. 99 West Jefferson street, Allegheny, was struck by lightning and damaged to a considerable extent. The fluid struck the roof near the chimney, and tore away a considerable portion of the roof. It ripped its way to the tin gutter at the eaves, and followed that to the water spout at the corner of the house, which it followed down to the pipe leading into the sewer. A considerable portion of the gable end of the house was torn out by the lightning, as it descended, and the stone over which the pipe passed near the bottom, was considerably shattered. No one in the house was injured by the electricity, but we are told that one of the ladies of the household was so badly frightened that she was thrown into convulsions which continued for some time.

An old lady named Robb, residing on Monterey street, Allegheny, was struck by lightning while on the street, and was quite badly, though not seriously, injured.

Druitt's drug store, at the corner of Federal street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, was flooded, and its contents damaged a good deal, and several other stores on Federal, Ohio and other streets in that vicinity, were more or less flooded, though no serious damage was done, so far as could be ascertained.

In Pittsburgh, also the storm did a good deal of damage. The Dinwiddie street sewer, at Lippincott's lane, was so surcharged with water from the hill region, that it burst, and the water flooded the streets.

The house of Mr. Barney McCabe, on Fifth avenue extension at Soho, was knocked out of position. It was being raised, and stood on piles, and the heavy washing swayed the piles around and the chimney of the house fell.

In "Hardscrabble" many cellars were flooded, and in some of the houses the water invaded the lower stories. In other parts of the city, also, cellars were flooded, pavements washed up, and other damage done.

It was by

THE EVENING STORM

that the most serious results were wrought, however, and these results were terrible, including besides loss of property, the loss of several lives. It seems impossible that a rain storm, outside of the tropics, could work such dreadful ruin as was accomplished by this. Severe as was the damage done by the storm on this side, it was far worse in Allegheny, and it was there that destruction of human life took place.

THE CALAMITY IN ALLEGHENY.

In Allegheny the calamity was utterly appalling, not only in the loss of property but in lives of human beings. The great fire, so recent within its borders was nothing, as compared with this disaster. The people in the vicinity where the great destruction occurred, near the foot of the hills, say that they could get out of the reach of fire, but the water overwhelmed them, and placed life in as great jeopardy as property. In all parts of the city more or less damage was done, but the great loss occurred in the bottom districts, where the torrent swept from the hills. In these the greatest distress prevailed, families in peace and quiet, on a Sabbath evening, being almost unawares, compelled to their uttermost exertion to save their lives. The loss of half a dozen lives is so far known, and the probability that the number will be greatly increased will create a profound sensation and overshadow entirely what was but recently felt as a great calamity.

AT WOODS' RUN,

the water rushed down the hills in a torrent, and from the elevations frame houses were loosened from their foundations, and in some instances overturned. At the foot of the hills the greatest destruction occurred. The accumulation of immense bodies of water moved houses from their foundations and, in some intances, overturned them and rent them to atoms. There are reports of the loss of four or five lives, but we have not been able to learn any names or particulars of the disaster in this vicinity.

IN THE THIRD WARD.

Near the mouth of Butchers' run, the greatest loss of life and property occurred. Between eleven and twelve o'clock our reporter visited the scene in this vicinity, but it beggars description. From East Lane, east for several squares, people could be seen in all directions wandering around with lanterns in their hands looking for the lost and to ascertain the actual distruction. The rain yet continued but without great volume, but such was the darkness that but little could be seen, while the roadways were so blockaded with frame houses, lumber and debris that progress was difficult, and in some places almost impossible.

FROM BUTCHERS RUN.

The water swept down in a perfect avalanche, covering Madison avenue, O'Hara, Center and Chestnut streets, while at one time it is reported, Spring Garden avenue was covered to a depth of fourteen feet. At the foot of the hill, a square below O'Hara street, a complete blockade existed when the flood had subsided, all manner of light and heavy wagons, lumber and dirt being deposited there, while the sewer near by, which extended to the southeast, was broken in, rendering an awful gully there.

On O'Hara street the greatest loss of life and property seems to have been occasioned. On either side might be seen

DEMOLISHED HOUSES

of frame and brick. Frame houses were not only swept from their places and swung entirely from position, but smashed to atoms as well as those of brick and mortar. In some instances frames were carried along with such force, as striking brick structures scattered the latter as chaff before the wind. Roofs of houses were carried into the middle of the thoroughfare which, together with lumber, brick and mortar, fairly blockaded the passage-way. With this, however, the

LOSS OF HUMAN LIFE

and the imminent danger of hundreds of people is awful to contemplate. On the peaceful Sabbath, when families were gathered together, feeling secure and happy, notwithstanding the storm without, never dreaming, perhaps, of danger, in a moment were taken all the household effects and worldly goods of many and the lives of not a few. The cry of distress, all at once, arose from every quarter, but there was nothing but individual exertion and trust in God, to save.

A FRIGHTFUL SITUATION.

Mr. Rudolph Artz with his wife and six children occupied a frame building on the south side of O'Hara street, which together with one adjoining, he owned. Mr. Artz' oldest daughter at the time of the catastrophe was visiting an aunt in another locality of the city. The others of the family however, were in the uppermost floor of the building and Mr. A. who is a cooper by trade, was playing with the children. In the midst of the storm the house swung from its foundations and turned out of position, while his house next was almost torn to pieces. The mother and children almost despaired of succor, and their screams were joined by those of hundreds of women and children who were also at the mercy of the elements. Mr. Artz' residence was sustained by a brick building, and he had an opportunity to "cast about him" for a means of escape for his family and himself. The crash of the houses and the screams brought people of the neighborhood who were in safety, and some ladders were procured. With one of these Mr. Artz was enabled, through the pelting storm, to land his loved ones in safety, after which he set about to aid and rescue his neighbors. At midnight, Mr. A. expressed his thankfulness at his escape and seemed to care nothing about the loss of property.

A LITTLE BOY LOST.

Next, east of Mr. Artz, stood the frame house of Alderman Peter Bolster, Magistrate of the ward, which was almost entirely demolished. All of the family escaped, however, except a little boy who was missing when we visited the scene, and it was of course believed that he was lost. The building is a wreck. Just opposite, however, a

HEART-RENDING TRAGEDY

occurred. Here on the north side of the street a brick house came down into but a mass of brick and mortar, and it was believed that a whole family was buried. The house was occupied by several families, and some of them had not been heard of. West, upon the same side of the street a frame building was demolished. This was occupied by the family of Mr. Jacob Metzler, a cooper, and his wife and three children, and another family whose name we did not learn. The unknown family is unheard of since the catastrophe. After the violence of the storm was over, a young man walking over the ruins discovered a woman underneath some of the timbers. He called aid and removing some boards found it was Mrs. Sophia Metzler, and that she had a babe in her arms. Both were dead. When these bodies were being taken out another child was found in a cradle near by, and the neighbors crowding near were rejoiced to discover that it was alive. Soon the other child was also rescued. The father is missing and of course has undoubtedly perished.

OTHER MISSING PERSONS.

Besides Mr. Jacob Metzler and the son of Alderman Bolster, there are quite a number of others missing. Among these are Mr. Faldine Lauer, a cooper, who lived on the northside of O'Hara street, Mr. and Mrs. Geinser and Mr. Huffnagle, a teamster, and his wife. People in the neighborhood believe there are still a number of others lost, but at the late hour of our visit and in the darkness and confusion, no further names could be procured. From reports from Butcher's run and elsewhere, judging from the extent of the disaster at the point at which we write, it is altogether likely that the fears of many are only too likely to prove a reality.

Since the above was written we learn that the daughter of Henry Hess, aged fourteen, was drowned. Her body was taken to the house of Mr. Fred Lacey.

Philip Hess, a constable, attached to the office of Alderman D. C. Smith, was drowned while attempting to rescue a child.

About midnight Mr. Archibald Arnold, soap manufacturer, while attempting to cross the rubbish on East lane, with the intention of reaching his factory, slipped down into the sewer on Butchers' run, the breaking of which we have already noticed.

OTHER BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

In addition to the buildings already mention as having been destroyed on O'Hara street, were:

A frame house of Mr. Swerder.

A frame house of Mr. G. M. Dosch, merchant tailor.

Frame slaughter house of Mr. Delebaugh.

Frank Hart, living in Butcher's Run, lost his house, stables, horses, buggies, &c., as well as a valuable goat.

Cole & Hoeveler, extensive glue and hair factory, on Butcher's Run, near the toll gate, entirely swept away.

On Chestnut street there was also great damage done, but houses were not totally demolished or swept away as on O'Hara street. The frame building occupied as a tavern stand by Mr. Rau was floated out so as to cover and blockade the whole thoroughfare, while on either hand could be seen damaged buildings and floating beds, bedding and furniture.

THE LOSS IN PITTSBURGH.

In this city the damage by the storms was nothing compared with that in Allegheny. In all parts of the city information is received of more or less damage, but no lives were lost and, so far as learned, but one building was destroyed.

REPORTED HEAVY LOSSES.

As has already been stated, there are reported losses of property and life at Wood's Run. But it is likely, from all accounts, that the heaviest loss of property may have occurred up Butcher's Run, from whence, last night, no definite information could be obtained.

FLOODED AGAIN.

Druitt's drug store which, as mentioned above, was partially flooded by the morning rain, was most effectually flooded by the evening storm. The water filled the cellar completely and nearly all the contents were destroyed. The flood also invaded the store proper, and when the waters subsided the floor remained covered with a thick stratum of mud. The damage done by this second visitation will amount to about $300.

In all directions cellars were flooded, and when the storm was heaviest, torrents about two feet deep rushed along the walks of Federal and Ohio streets. The mud that remained after the chief force of the storm had spent, was, perhaps, better than the water itself to wade through, but was the reverse of desirable.

At Manchester, cellars were flooded and pavements torn up, and Beaver avenue was very badly damaged, while on Robinson street, the cellars, and in some instances, the lower stories of the houses were invaded by the muddy waters. From the planing mill on Robinson street, large quantities of lumber were washed away.

While the storm was raging a little boy came to the Allegheny Mayor's office and requested some officers to come to his mother's house on East Diamond street to help the family out. They had all been driven up stairs by the water, and were afraid of being drowned. He was told to go back and say that it was better to stay up stairs than come out in that rain, as the house was safe.

SEWERS DAMAGED.

As might be expected, there was a torrent down Webster avenue and into Seventh avenue, which resulted in considerable damage to the extensive sewer now being constructed by Messrs. Charles W. Lewis & Co. The work had progressed up Seventh avenue as far as Webster avenue, just where the rush of water would strike it with the greatest violence. The extent of the damage we have not learned.

The Dinwiddie street, or Lippincott lane sewer, suffered the most. The work upon it had progressed from Fifth avenue as far as the mill of Hubbard, Lippincott & Bakewell, but the greater portion of it was not covered. The rain storm of the morning drove the wooden centers, as also a ladder that rested in the sewer, down to the lower and covered end, and with the dirt, wood, &c., brought down, the drain became stopped up.

In the evening the torrent from the hill districts rushed down, submerging the cellars along the line of the street, and also many on other streets.

The new sewer, but just finished, as far as Van Braam street on Forbes street proved insufficient to carry off the immense quantity of water sent thither.

From the house of Mr. Dierst, on Forbes street, two young girls were unable to escape and were floated out from a window upon a raft.

THE LOSS AND DAMAGE.

The greatest loss by the flood in the neighborhood of Fifth avenue, either side will fall upon the city. From all the side streets leading from the hill, boulders were rooted from their position and hurled to the level below, while in many places great holes were opened up in the streets. Some of the cross streets are rendered almost impassable and will require large expenditures. Among these are Henry street, Brady street and Tustin street in the Fourteenth ward. Van Braam, Miltenberger, Marion, Pride and Stevenson streets in the Sixth ward are also terribly cut up. Where the new sewer on Forbes street was recently covered great ditches are opened up.

INJURY TO PROPERTY.

The debris from the Dinwiddie street sewer is scattered for a square along Fifth avenue, and almost all the cellars from the market house down were flooded with water. In every one of these more or less loss was sustained. Mr. Graff, baker, near Miltenberger street, had twenty-three barrels of flour destroyed; Mr. J. Purnecker, baker, loses nineteen barrels of flour, besides sugar, &c.; Mr. Wolff, baker, near Magee street, had about four inches of water in his cellar where nearly two hundred barrels of flour were stowed; Mr. Geis, corner of Elm street, loses ten or twelve barrels flour, besides a considerable quantity of sugar, &c. In Hardscrabble sad havoc was made with the shanties, while considerable damage was also done to valuable property. The coal yards and offices will be seriously incommoded. The livery stables of Mr. McNulty and Mr. Devore both running side by side, from Fifth avenue to Old avenue, were flooded in the lower stories, and the horses had to be removed. The dwellers and small store keepers on old avenue were seriously interfered with by water, and their loss will lay heavy upon them. In the saloon of Richard Moon, corner of Shingiss street, the water reached as high, it is said, as the top of the bar. All the cellars along Hope street, and many on the cross streets were flooded.

AT SOHO

Much damage is feared, and among the reports from thence of losses is that of the frame house of Mr. Barnard McCabe. The building stood on the north side of the avenue and was about being raised to a level of the street. Many of the families were flooded out and the buildings more or less damaged. A considerable portion of the filling of Fifth avenue was washed down. Doubtless the loss in that neighborhood will be very great.

CHURCH PEOPLE

were seriously incommoded. At the time of dismissal from the evening service the rain had ceased but great difficulty was experienced by many in reaching their homes. Indeed some folks had to take advantage of hospitalities offered by friends.

THE LIGHTNING'S TRICKS.

Among the more serious results of the lightning was one which, though it seemed serious enough to those most interested, was not a little amusing to those who only heard of it. The electric fluid took to playing pranks with the Allegheny Fire Alarm Telegraph wires, and the gongs in the various engine houses were rung in the most perplexing manner. The firemen at some of the houses thought an alarm was being sent in, and that it was "mixed up" by the effects of the lightning. Accordingly they started out with their engines through the descending torrents, and drove furiously here and there in search of the fire, only to find, when drenched to the skin, that they were the victims of an electrical joke.

THE RAILWAYS.

The railways, both steam and passenger, suffered more or less damage from the storm, though in most cases we are without full particulars. The track of the Pennsylvania Railroad between the Union and the Outer Depots, was washed over by a thick layer of mud and gravel, so that trains could not pass, and had to stop at the Outer Depot. The Union Depot itself was also badly flooded. We are told of a heavy land slide on the Connellsville Railroad, and also of one on the Pan Handle, but cannot give details.

The track of the Birmingham Passenger Railway had a heavy deposit of mud and gravel washed upon it in South Pittsburgh, and was so thoroughly impeded that the cars had to stop running at about nine o'clock. So suddenly did the impediment come, that some cars which were in that locality at the time, were effectually blockaded, and could not be moved in either direction.

The cars of the Pleasant Valley line were interrupted during the height of the storm, but resumed again for a brief period. At a little after nine o'clock, however, the cars stopped running altogether, owing to the obstruction of the track toward Pleasant Valley. In the valley, we are told, the damage done was very considerable, but we are without particulars.

At Thirty-third street the track of the Citizens' Passenger Railway was obstructed, but not permanently, and the cars continued making their trips.

"HARDSCRABBLE."

The flood was a very serious experience to the dwellers in "Hardscrabble," and the poor people resident there suffered what, to them, is great loss of property. There are reports that several human lives were lost, but in the midst of the excitement and confusion, nothing definite could be ascertained in regard to the truth of these reports. It is probable, however, that the rumors are without truth. The houses throughout the locality were flooded, and in some of them the water invaded the second story, and people had to be taken out of the upper windows. Some of the houses were washed away and completely wrecked.

SAW MILL RUN.

The storm was very heavy along Saw Mill Run and great destruction of property took place there. It is rumored, also, that lives were lost there, but of the truth of this there is no proof at present.

THE LIGHTNING.

The storm lasted, in full force, for an hour and a half, and during that time the thunder and lightning were well nigh continuous, and the rain fell in steady torrents, without a moment's cessation. There are rumors of much damage done by lightning, and it is probable that to-day will develope authentic cases. Thus far only two are known. At the commencement of the storm a peculiarly vivid flash of lightning came, accompanied—not followed—by a terrific peal of thunder. At this time, one man in the throng that was hastening across the Allegheny Suspension Bridge, was seen to stop and lean against the railing of the bridge, while one of his arms dropped nerveless by his side. It appeared afterwards that he had received a stroke of lightning, which had temporarily palsied his arm. He soon recovered. The general impression of those on the bridge was that the bridge had been struck, and all ran away in the belief that so alone could they escape destruction.

The car station of the Manchester Passenger Railway, in the lower part of Allegheny, was struck by lightning, and damaged, though to what extent we could not ascertain.

At the time of the first heavy peal of thunder, a Troy Hill car, bound for Pittsburgh, turned the corner and started down Federal street. The mules drawing the car were frightened by the thunder and the lightning, and started to run. Their sudden movement snapped the brake chain, and the car came down the Federal street grade at a terrific rate of speed, to the great tribulation of the passengers. One frightened man sprang off the rear platform of the car, and rolled over and over into the flooded gutter. A lady, also dreadfully frightened, threw herself off the car after him, and rolled two or three times. She got up, but was apparently a good deal hurt, and fell down and rolled over two or three times more. She was helped up, and after a little while was able to walk away. The other passengers remained in the car and escaped injury.

If You Wish

to send your son to a first class school, located on the most beautiful and healthy portion of the Hudson River, where the instruction is thorough and where he will be surrounded by the best Christian influences, we commend the Jackson Military Institute, at Tarrytown, New York. The fall term commences the second Wednesday in September.

THE WATER COMMITTEE.

No Power to Suspend Work on Machinery.

Work on Brilliant Hill Suspended.

A SAVING OF ABOUT $300,000.

The Delivery of Stone to be Suspended After August 1st---Report on the South Side Water Supply---Resolutions, Etc.

A very important session of the Water Committee was held on Saturday evening, Mr. Thomas S. Mitchell in the chair. It will be remembered that, at the meeting of July 16th, a resolution was passed suspending work on one pair of engines and one set of boilers, if in the opinion of the City Attorney this could be done; and also ordering a suspension of work on the larger compartments of Hiland avenue and Brilliant Hill reservoirs. Within a day or two past, it became known to members of the committee that work could not be stopped on either the engines or boilers, under the terms of the contract. A visit of the members of the committee to the reservoirs, on Saturday, and a careful survey of the whole work led to the conclusion, in the minds of a majority at least, that the committee should suspend work altogether on Brilliant Hill for the present, and complete only the smaller compartment of Hiland avenue. This done, and a supply of water can be had for all the mains now laid in the city, and a saving effected of about $300,000. With these facts before them, the committee met.

Mr. Mitchell stated that this was a special meeting, called to consider what part of the work could be best dispensed with, as the city had not the means to finish it all.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

Mr. Anderson, in order to bring the matter befor the committee, offered the following:

WHEREAS, The City Attorney has given an opinion to the effect that the city has no power, under its contract with Messrs. Hartupee & Co. and Snyder & Co., to suspend work on the second pair of engines, and the boilers for the same; therefore,

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by the committee, at its meeting of July 16, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Resolved, That the sub-committee on machinery, in connection with the Mechanical Engineer, be instructed to confer with the contractors for the engines and boilers, with a view to making such an arrangement with them as shall secure the earliest possible completion of one pair of engines and one set of boilers, so that there may be no unnecessary delay in getting one pair of engines in proper working order, and no needless expense incurred upon the other pair.

Resolved, That the Civil Engineer be instructed to notify the contractor to suspend work forthwith upon Brilliant Hill reservoir, and the larger compartments of Hiland avenue reservoir, and to complete as speedily as possible the smaller compartments of Hiland avenue reservoir, including both sides of the division embankment.

Mr. Harrison asked for the reading of the opinion of the City Attorney.

Mr. Anderson stated that Mr. Bigelow had informed Mr. Lowry, the Mechanical Engineer, that he had prepared his opinion, and would present it to councils on Monday. Its conclusion was that the city had no authority to suspend work on the machinery.

Mr. Harrison suggested that this was mere hearsay, and moved to adjourn.

Mr. Lowry stated that he had seen the opinion in pencil, and that the attorney would have presented it to the committee if he had had time to transcribe it. It would be laid before councils on Monday.

Mr. Harrison was opposed to abandoning the work on Brilliant Hill, and spoke of the great hardship it would impose upon the contractors.

Mr. Hunter favored a suspension on Brilliant Hill, and the completion of Hiland avenue reservoir.

The Civil Engineer, Mr. Kennedy, cited a clause of the contract to show that while all the work could be stopped on thirty days' notice, a portion only could not be suspended.

Mr. Watson stated that the Engineer had power, under the contract, to direct what part of the work should be finished first. He could order the men off Brilliant Hill, and concentrate them all on Hiland avenue.

Mr. Anderson stated that that was just what the resolution contemplated.

Mr. Watson objected to the phrase, "to notify the contractors," etc. He thought the words should be stricken out. The Engineer had power to suspend, without consulting the contractors.

Mr. Anderson accepted the amendment, and the words "notify the contractors" were stricken out.

A DIVISION OF THE SUBJECT.

Mr. Hunter asked for a division of the subject, and moved the adoption of the first and second resolutions, which was agreed to unanimously.

THE RISING MAINS.

Mr. Anderson then submitted a resolution authorizing the Mechanical Engineer to have printed one hundred copies of the plans and specifications for the rising mains from the pumping works to Hiland avenue, preparatory to advertising for bids.

On motion of Mr. Watson, the number of copies was increased to two hundred and fifty, and the resolution adopted.

THE RESERVOIRS AGAIN.

Mr. Anderson then renewed his resolution relative to suspension of work on the reservoirs.

A discussion ensued from which it was gathered that if Brilliant Hill was abandoned, and the whole force put upon the smaller compartment of Hiland reservoir, it would be finished in a few weeks, and the men would be thrown idle, to the financial ruin of the contractor.

The Civil Engineer states that it would require only about $70,000 additional to complete the whole of Hiland reservoir.

It was suggested that the resolution had better be modified so as not to suspend work on the larger compartment of Highland reservoir. The resolution was then withdrawn, and the following submitted as a substitute:

Resolved, That the Civil Engineer be instructed to suspend work upon Brilliant Hill reservoir, and to complete as speedily as possible the smaller compartment of Hiland avenue reservoir.

This resolution was adopted.

THE STONE ESTIMATES.

Mr. R. B. Brown then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Civil Engineer is hereby directed to make no further estimates on stone delivered until there has been, by actual measurement, delivered in the reservoir or reservoirs an amount equal to what has been already estimated and paid on as per previous monthly settlements.

After some discussion, a motion was made to refer to the Sub-committee on Reservoirs, which was lost.

A motion to lay over until the next regular meeting was also lost.

Mr. Scully moved to amend by fixing the time for stopping on the first of August next. This would give the contractor a week's notice to arrange for dismissing or transferring his quarrymen. The amendment was adopted, and the resolution passed as amended.

SECOND AVENUE.

The following resolution was next offered by Mr. Scully, and after some little discussion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Water Works be authorized to make arrangements with the Commissioners of Second avenue, by which they may advance the funds necessary to pay for changing the water mains on said avenue, and be reimbursed by the city in the next annual appropriation, without interest.

CENTER AVENUE.

Mr. Harris moved that the Civil Engineer be instructed to advertise for proposals for laying the balance of the pipe on Center avenue Carried.

PUMP CONTRACT.

A communication was read from Superintendent Atkinson, stating that he had contracted for the small pump and had let the same to James Rees. There were four bidders, and the difference between the highest and the lowest was about $663. The work had been let to the highest bidder, because in the opinion of the Superintendent, the pump of Mr. Rees was worth more than the difference in the bids. The action of the Superintendent was approved.

THE SOUTH SIDE WATER SUPPLY.

Dr. Wood, chairman of the sub-committee on on the South Side water supply, presented the majority report, as follows:

The original charter of the Monongahela Water company, granted in 1855, gives them the authority to lay pipes in the boroughs of Monongahela, South Pittsburgh, Birmingham and East Birmingham. The amendment to that charter, which was enacted in 1871, grants them the additional authority to lay pipes in the boroughs of Ormsby, St. Clair, Allentown, Mt. Washington, West Pittsburgh and Temperanceville, and the townships of Lower St. Clair, Union and Chartiers, including fire-plugs and all the appliances for supplying water to the people of said boroughs and townships, and the power to erect additional or other machinery, reservoirs and appliances for supplying water, as the power to acquire title to the necessary land for that purpose.

The Monongahela Water company claims that their charter and its amendment gives them the exclusive privilege for the water supply of the district above named. This committee is instructed by the City Solicitor to deny the claim of exclusive privilege.

The objects to be sought in the contemplated contract with the South Side Water company, are, first, to afford a speedy supply of water to all parts of the South Side wards, at reasonable rates; and second, to prevent, if possible, the large cost of construction that would be necessary if the city undertakes to furnish the water from the Allegheny river.

The following statement will be found to be instructive as to the workings of the Monongahela Water Company, as well as their contemplated undertaking:

Three pumps with a total capacity of ten million gallons in twenty-four hours.

Average consumption at present, three million gallons.

The districts supplied are all of the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-third wards, and the most populous parts of the Twenty-seventh ward.

The Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth wards will be supplied about the 15th of September next.

This leaves unsupplied the Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards, and part of the Twenty-seventh ward.

The amount of water necessary to supply the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first, Thirty second, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth wards is estimated at about one million gallons.

The present supply (three million gallons) yields a revenue of $65,000; the additional supply demanded (one million) will increase that revenue about $20,000, making an aggregate of $85,000.

SCHEDULE OF RATES OF THE MONONGAHELA WATER COMPANY.

One room, occupied by one family	$6 00
Two rooms, occupied by one family	8 00
Three rooms, occupied by one family	10 00
Four rooms, occupied by one family	12 00
Every additional room occupied by one family	2 00
Fire plugs each	50 00
Bath tubs	4 00
Hose	4 00
Horses	2 00
Cows	1 00
Boarders	1 00
Store rooms each	5 00

Manufactories at 12½ cents per 1,000 gallons.

When all the districts are supplied with water the aggregate cost will be about $85,000. This amount would not be unreasonable were it not for the additional $75,000 incurred for interest on water bonds, and which makes the cost for water privileges of the South Side amount to $160,000. This is really where the great difficulty will be found to exist. It seems unwarrantable that so unjust a discrimination should be made toward the citizens of a part of the city. The people of the South Side wards, if an agreement with the Monongahela Water company is made, must pay a revenue to the said company and yield its owners a net gain of twelve per cent. on the capital invested. In addition to this water rent given to their own suppliers, they are required to pay the additional sum of $75,000 to aid in the construction of a water extension that will not advantage them in any degree. This is a matter of grave deliberation, and it should be met honestly and settled in the manner that will remove all dissatisfaction and possible litigation hereafter.

If the taxpayers of the South Side are compelled to continue the payment of the water bond tax, then it is right that they should have the benefits of the water extension. There are many questions as to the propriety and practicability of such extension. First, the cost, which will be about one million dollars, to lay the pipes across the river, along the streets and highways, construct reservoirs and furnish all the necessary appliances for furnishing water to all parts of that district. This amount would more than purchase the Monongahela Water Company's improvements. Besides, such an outlay of money at the present, and for years to come, owing to the present enormous debt of the city, will be found impossible. Further, it may be said that the privileges of the water extension cannot be promised under at least three years from this date, and the delays from accidents and other unavoidable contingencies will make the delay not much less than five years from this time.

The districts that are without water ought not to be deprived of a supply for so long a time when it is possible to supply them immediately. This immediate supply can only be given by the Monongahela Water Company.

In view of the great difficulties connected with the subject, your committee cannot submit any explicit and satisfactory plan for your consideration. We beg leave to submit the following suggestions:

First—That the purchase of the Monongahela Water Works by the city of Pittsburgh would settle in the speediest way the difficulties connected with the subject.

Second—That if a contract is entered into by the city with the said company, that the rates shall never exceed the present schedule now adopted by the company, and that the rates shall be lowered as soon as the additional outlay for construction shall have been satisfied.

Third—That if exclusive privilege is given to the Monongahela Water Company to supply the South Side districts for the term of twenty years the said districts shall be exempted from paying interest on the water bonds for that length of time.

Fourth—That if no agreement is made with the Monongahela Water Company to furnish water to the South Side wards, then the Water Committee shall devise means by which the citizens of the Twenty-fourth to Thirty-sixth wards, inclusive, shall obtain their water supply at the schedule of water rates adopted by the city of Pittsburgh.

[Signed] S. H. GOLDTHORPE, GEORGE FOX, E. A. WOOD.

The undersigned members of the committee do not concur in the within report.

[Signed] W. W. THOMSON, W. B. HUNTER.

Messrs. Hunter and Thomson who declined to sign the report and presented a minority one, stated that they would give their views on the matter at the next regular meeting. No action was taken on the report, except to receive it.

PATENT PACKING.

On motion of Mr. Hunter, the Mechanical Engineer was instructed to enter into an arrangement with Mr. Sullivan for his patent packing, to be used on all pumping engines erected, or that may be hereafter erected, for the sum of $409.

This finished the business of the evening and the committee adjourned.

THE LATE JOHN STEVENSON.

Disposition of His Estate.

The will of John Stevenson, of Allegheny City, was filed in the Register's office on Saturday. After the payment of all his debts and legal liabilities, he disposes of his property as follows: To his executors he bequeaths the sum of three thousand dollars, to be paid out of the rent of the building and premises, No. 93 Market street, Pittsburgh, in trust for the use and support of his wife during her natural life. He also bequeaths to his executors all his furniture and household goods in his dwelling house, No. 249 Allegheny avenue, in Allegheny City, except the piano, for the use of his wife during her natural life, in trust, as aforesaid, and he gives and he devises the right of possession and use of the dwelling above named to his wife during her life. After the payment of the taxes of the dwelling, the insurance and ground rent thereon, he bequeaths the residue of the rent and income therefrom to his three sons, John Alexander and James Stevenson, during the life of his wife, the said bequests to his wife to be in lieu of dower and other interests in the share of his estate. At the death of his wife he gives his building on Market street and dwelling in Allegheny to his children, John, Alexander and James Stevenson, Emma C. Liggett and Maria S. Stevenson, with the request that the said property may be sold and the proceeds thereof equally divided among them. He gives to Emma C. Liggett the piano; to James Stevenson one thousand dollars out of the money due him from his son Alexander for purchase money on a lot in Allegheny, and he releases Alexander from the balance of said purchase money, amounting to $3,000. He gives to his three sons all the fixtures in the store on Market street, with the provision that they shall pay his son William Stephenson five hundred dollars. He bequeaths to James a tract of land in Tennessee containing 1,250 acres. To John a tract of land in Forest county, Pennsylvania. To his daughter Maria, three thousand dollars. The debts due him from the books of the firm of John Stevenson, Son's & Co., he gives to his six children each to share equally. He directs that his real estate at Harkin's Station be sold by his executors, the proceeds of said sale to be divided equally between his children. He discharges the debt against his daughter Emma, incurred in the building of her house. He also gives to his son James two thousand dollars in addition to the above devised to him. He gives to each of his grand children a lot on Butler street, Pittsburgh. He also gives to his daughters, Emma and Maria, a lot each in Mellon's plan, in Pittsburgh, and to William a lot. He directs that the remaining lot in said plan be sold to pay expenses in grading, paving, &c., on the above lots.

He gives to his grandson, John, his watch, and to his son James, his buggy; to Martha, wife of his son John, ten shares of the capital stock of the Mercantile Library Association of Pittsburgh. The residue of his estate to be divided between his four sons, each to share alike. John and Alexander Stevenson are appointed executors.

A. M. Brown is directed to be retained as attorney. The will bears date August 30th, 1873.

OUR STREETS.

Meeting of the Committee--Action as to Sixth Street---Franchise of Allegheny Passenger Railway to be Withdrawn---Temporary Repairs on the Street

Our readers are well aware of the terrible—almost impassable—condition of Sixth street, formerly St. Clair street. The wooden pavement which replaced the old cobble stones some two years or more ago, is worn out and in some places on this short thoroughfare, there are great openings where filth and slush accumulate. The trouble regarding the repair of the pavement arises out of the fact, that the city claims and the Allegheny Passenger Railway Company denies the liability of the latter corporation to do the work. The ordinance passed by Councils giving the road the right of way, includes in it that the company shall keep the street in perpetual good repair. The company begs out if thus under the plea that it was a cobble stone pavement that they were to keep in repair, and the city changed the road way to wood, a perishable article, they are not bound under the ordinance.

The complaints regarding the condition of the street have been so numerous and are growing in number so fast that the Mayor, as we have already reported, called the attention of the Chairman of the Street Committee to the matter, advising him that it was the bounden duty of the city to remedy the nuisance. Accordingly a meeting of the committee was held on Saturday afternoon. The chairman, Mr. S. P. Fulton, stated that the principal object of the meeting was to take some action in regard to the repaving of Sixth street—the Pittsburgh and Manchester Street Railway company refusing to repair the same, alleging for a reason therefor that the cobble-stone pavement was taken up and a worthless wooden one laid.

Mr. Fulton read the ordinance which requires the railway company to keep the street in order.

Mr. Rafferty thought that they did not comply with the ordinance that their franchise should be taken from them.

A member of the committee stated that the attorney for the railway had informed them that they (the company) were right in the matter.

After considerable discussion, it was moved and seconded that an ordinance be recommended to Councils to repeal the ordinance granting the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Street Car Company right of way on Sixth street. Carried.

Mr. Wood moved that the Street Commissioners be authorized to repair the street temporarily by having clinkers filled into the worst places. Carried.

Mr. Dempster, City Engineer, presented his pay-roll, amounting to $250 95. It was accepted and ordered to be paid.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the meeting adjourned.

Dead Body of an Infant Found.

On Saturday morning some boys, while playing in a skiff in the Monongahela river near the Suspension bridge found a cigar box floating in the water and took it out. It was found to contain the body of an infant, of very small proportions. An inquest was held by the Coroner and investigation proved that the child, a male, was still born. It is supposed to have been placed in the box and during the previous night thrown from the bridge into the river.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

BAZZANNELLO, the alleged murderer of Mc Elliott, is not an Italian, as generally supposed, but a native of Tyrol, Austria.

THE shed covering a bake oven in Wilkinsburg was accidentally set on fire on Friday, but the flames were put out without much loss.

L. HALSAY WILLIAMS, Assignee of Ira B. McVay & Co., will to-day pay the second twenty-five per cent. awarded to the creditors of the firm, at No. 16 Sixth street.

THE Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* says: A Pittsburgh policeman had his nose bitten off by a rough. The bad taste of the roughs of that city always was lamentable.

JOHN ATKINS, the colored man arrested at the Eighth ward polls on Friday evening, on a charge of disorderly conduct, after a hearing on Saturday morning, was discharged by Acting Mayor McMasters.

THREE Pittsburgh horses are entered in the Cleveland races, which commence next Tuesday. These are Lady Alice and Kitty D., who go in the 2:34 race, and Slow-go, who is entered for the "31's."

LAST evening George Hunter became possessed of bad whisky and the notion that he was an Apache Indian, and rushed around the Allegheny Diamond, yelling at a furious rate. He was arrested and locked up.

JANE McKIM was before Mayor Fleming yesterday morning on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. She was sentenced to the Workhouse for ninety days, and asserted in tremendously emphatic terms, that she would not go. She reconsidered.

MR. MAXWELL E. DICKSON, for some time past connected with the *Gazette* in a repotorial capacity, has accepted a similar position on the *Dispatch*. Mr. D. adds close attention to business to a natural tact for his profession, and will yet make his mark in the newspaper world.

THE residence of W. D. Moore, Esq., on Butler street, Lawrenceville, was burglarized at an early hour on Saturday morning. The thief carried off one hundred and forty dollars in money and some valuable articles. Mr. Moore was aroused in time to see the burglar retreat with his booty, but had no weapon with which to "wing" him.

FOUR YOUTHS, named A. Cralev, F. Munholland, J. McDonald and John Keating, were arrested near the Bellevue Cemetery yesterday afternoon, by Lieutenant Merriman and Officer McCurry, of the Allegheny police force, for firing off pistols, raiding on fruit trees and general badness of a disorderly kind, and were locked up.

ON SATURDAY afternoon the city Printing Committee met and decided to adopt the Sisson binder No. 2 for binding the files of ordinances for the members of Councils. The contract was awarded to Messrs. Stevenson & Foster, whose bid was fifteen dollars per dozen. Following were the bids made, per dozen: J. R. Weldin, No. 1, $14 44; No. 2, $18 00; W. G. Johnston and Co., No. 1, $13 75; No. 2, $17 50; A. C. Bakewell & Co., No. 1, $12 00; No. 2, $16 90; Stevenson & Foster, No. 1, $13 80; No. 2, $15 00.

The New Colonnade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., has two of the principal lines of street cars passing by its doors.

ASHTABULA.

A Busy Harbor--Activity in the Shipment of Iron and Coal, etc.

The following gratifying account of the business prosperity of Ashtabula, is from the *Telegraph* of that city, under date of the 25th inst:

Ashtabula Harbor never presented such a sight as on Sunday and Monday last. The number of vessels lying at the docks on Sunday was not so great as on Monday, but the sight was more attractive and gay from the numerous flags both British and American pennants, Union Jacks, &c., that were flying from their mast heads. Monday, however, presented the largest number of vessels, there having been several arrivals during the night of Sunday and Monday morning.

The number of schooners, two and three masters, all told was eighteen. The majority of these were ladened with ore and six or eight of the number with Canada ore. Besides these there were two tugs belonging to the harbor and the large propeller W. H. Barnum. This propeller and several of the sailing vessels were among the larger sized crafts—some of them carrying over one thousand tons of ore, while others ranged from one hundred tons down to some three or four. The Canada vessels, coming as they do, through the canal lock, are necessarily small. These vessels are engaged in the ore trade between this harbor and Marquette, Escanaba, L'Anse, &c, of the American ports, and Kingston and Cobourg, of Canada. While the vessels from Canada come loaded with ore generally, they return with coal to Port Colburn, Toronto, Hamilton and other points, thus exchanging the products of the British mines for those of the States and mainly of our own State.

This amount of shipping begins to crowd matters a little and shows to our A. Y. & P. folks the necessity for more room for the growing business that even in these sluggish times is seeking accommodation at this port. It is also a forcible argument for putting forth the utmost energy by the L. S. and M. S. Co. in the building and completion of their docks, and the furnishing of facilities for the amount of commerce that it has become evident will make this port its point of business. The first officer of the Morey, who left Cleveland on Monday morning, assures us that he found, on his arrival at Ashtabula harbor, a larger amount of shipping than was to be seen in the port of Cleveland.

It will thus be seen in this, our first whole season of business, we have already eclipsed the port of Erie and are crowding the port of Cleveland. That which is needed, then, is the facilities for business, and the question of its finding its way and centering here, may be safely left to the future.

The importance of Ashtabula harbor, as a lake port, is not among the contingencies of this world—it is a sure thing.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas---Judge Stowe.

A hearing was had, on Saturday, in a *habeas corpus* case, in which Mrs. Sill, of Lawrenceville applied for possession of a daughter, named Clara, some two or three years of age, who was in the keeping of Francis Sill, her husband, and her mother-in-law's family. Husband and wife lived together with his mother's family, and on account of alleged ill treatment on the part of the family, the wife recently left the home and returned to her mother's house. She was refused possession of the child, and hence the application to Court. She expressed a willingness and a desire to live with her husband, provided he leave his mother's family. The Court ordered the child into the custody of the mother until a further order of the Court, and in the meanwhile the parties will probably arrange matters among themselves, as suggested by the Judge.

In the case of William and Catherine C. Hannen vs. Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company, the report of viewers was presented and confirmed *nisi*.

In the case of the Pittsburgh, Farmers and Mechanics' Turnpike Road Company vs. The Oakland Passenger Railway Company, the Sheriff was ordered to execute and acknowledge a deed for premises sold to Mr. Hoeveler, the same having been omitted by the late Sheriff.

Jane P. Wilson, by her next friend, vs. Henry Wilson. In divorce. Robert Parkinson appointed commissioner.

Gotleib Smoulty vs. Catharine Smoulty. Libel in divorce presented and subpœna awarded.

John M. Faas vs. Henry Mitterdorf. Cause referred to J. G. Bryant, James S. Young and Chas. C. Taylor as arbitrators without exception or appeal.

Commonwealth *ex. rel.* vs. Wm. Clinton. Committee directed to sell real estate upon certain terms.

Commonwealth *ex. rel.* vs. Charles Ohliger. Henry Schultz, Esq., was appointed a committee of the person and estate of the defendant.

R. M. Dickey & Sons vs. Charles Schleipe. Referred to Taylor, Schell and McMullen as arbitrators, without exceptions or appeal.

Breach of Promise Case.

Mrs. Harplica Crowther, through her counsel, Joel L. Brigham, entered suit for damages on Saturday, in the District Court, against Thomas L. Harper for alleged breach of promise to marry her. She avers that the defendant made a promise to marry her in 1872, and that he is guilty of seduction under that promise. She claims damages in the sum of $20,000.

Pittsburgh Monumental

Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street.

DODDS & CASKEY.

Lippincott's Keystone Soda Fountains.

In the above-named apparatus the wants of the trade have been carefully studied, and we now present an apparatus in which purity, strength and durability are combined with unequaled workmanship and elegance of design. Before purchasing, please call and examine our samples or send for catalogue. We are able to present many new and elegant designs, and this season have many novel features to produce never before brought out. We also deal in every article appertaining to the business, more specially a full line of extra choice fruit essences of the following flavors, in pound bottles, at low prices:

Vanilla,	Raspberry,	Ginger,
Lemon,	Pineapple,	Sarsaparilla,
Strawberry,	Orange,	Fruit Acid,
Orgeat,	Sherbet,	Peach,
Nectar,	Hock,	Rose,
Coffee,	Chocolate,	Blackberry.

In an effort to produce an attractive apparatus, we have not lost sight of the essential point of a good apparatus—viz: purity of production. This has had our closest attention. Every part coming in contract with soda water or syrups is thoroughly coated with pure silver or block tin. Don't forget to call at McClarren & McKennan's drug store, No. 85 Market street, Pittsburgh.

The New Colonnade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., in location possesses business advantages and quiet neighborhood.

WEST NEWTON, PA.

Dwelling of Capt. Scott Weddell Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST NEWTON, PA., July 25, 1874.

The dwelling of Capt. Scott Weddell, two miles west of this place, was entirely consumed by fire this morning. Cause, defective flue; loss fifteen hundred dollars; amount of insurance about four hundred dollars.

CASUALTIES.

A Mother and her two Children Drowned.

RUTLAND, July 25.—While Mrs. Porter, of St. Albans, and her two children were gathering berries, yesterday, one of the children fell into a creek. The mother immediately jumped in to rescue the child, followed by the other child, an all three were drowned.

FROM BELLAIRE, O.

Churches and Schools—Water and Gas Works and Fire Department—Building Improvements—A Street Railway to be Built, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BELLAIRE, O., July 25, 1874.

The city of Bellaire is well supplied with churches and schools. The latter are under the management of a highly educated and practical scholar, and a refined gentleman, whose whole being enters into the great work in which he is engaged, and who well deserves the honorable and responsible position which he occupies. The pulpits of the former are filled with competent, earnest, agreeable, and hard-working gentlemen, supported by good sized and healthy congregations, and continually receiving accessions to their number. We have a system of water works, and an organized fire department, and the city is lighted by gas. Speaking of gas, perhaps it would not be improper, by way of honorable mention, to say that we have another kind of expansive substance here, found mostly in the Council Chamber, which *some* people are pleased to call gas; but, if it is gas, we are sorry to say that it is not altogether of that illuminating quality that the people would like to see. However, upon analysis, some of this property is found, and we hope that what little leaven there is in the batch may eventually, by miracle or otherwise, leaven the whole lump.

Improvements are going on rapidly; new buildings are springing up all over the city, and the streets are being graded and the sidewalks in the new part paved as rapidly as possible. That designated as the "new part" is that portion of the city which grew up last year as by magic, and with such rapid strides as to outstep the capacity of the city treasury to improve in grade, pave, &c., commensurate with the advancement of growth. The year 1873, with us, was a remarkable one in this respect, and we are not keeping pace this year with last, but hope and think that next year will find us stimulated by this year's comparative rest, and that new factories will be established here by the attractiveness of our extensive mineral fields; so that the consequent growth of the place will be equal to, if not exceed that of last year. Coupling our natural advantages with our excellent shipping facilities and cheapness of freights, we think that there are very few places in the country which afford better and more healthy inducements for the investment of capital in manufacturing and mercantile pursuits than our own little rising city.

A company having for its object the building of a street railway in Bellair has been incorporated, the right of way for the same granted, the books opened for the subscription of stock, and everything indicates that the road will be built, and the nice young men, accompanied each by an incipient moustache, and the blooming lasses of Bellair city, will be riding out for their health by the next time Kris Kringle makes his annual visit.

S. H. L.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

MEMPHIS, July 26.—River declining. Weather clear; mercury 96. Departed last night—Tom Jasper, New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—River 7 feet 8 inches and rising. Weather hot; storm threatening.

EVANSVILLE, July 26.—Weather clear; mercury 80 to 95. River risen one inch and about stationary. Up—B. H. Cooke. Down—Laura L. Davis and Evansville. No business to-day.

CAIRO, July 26.—Arrived—Nashville, Cincinnati; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis. Departed—Saturday—Silver Thorn, Evansville; Belle Memphis, Memphis. River 11 feet 1 inch and rising. Weather clear and hot; mercury 94.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—River risen 8 inches in the last 24 hours, with 4 feet 6 inches in canal, 2 feet 6 inches in Indian chute. Arrived—Shippers Own, Cincinnati; Aetna and tow, Pomeroy. Departed—Shipper's Own, Cairo.

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS—BISMARCK AND GORTSCHAKOFF THE MANAGERS.

LONDON, July 25.—A Berlin letter on the approaching Brussels Congress, in speaking of the current views of the conference, and a number of other little circumstances, throws light on the subject, and the first is the well known relations between the German and Russian Chancellors. The personal and political intimacy between Prince Bismarck and Prince Gortschakoff, is one of the most striking, not to say portentous facts in European politics of to-day. It is common to speak of the friendship of the two Emperors as a basis of the harmony of policy between the two Empires. And since this friendship falls in with the purposes of the two Chancellors, it is of course an important factor. But the sovereigns are minor pieces after all. They are the pawns of the game. The significant fact is that the fortunes of Europe are now at the mercy of two penetrating and ambitious politicians. In view of this state of things, it seems morally impossible that Prince Gortschakoff could have planned this Brussels Congress without the concurrence of his German colleagues. It would, indeed have been imprudent to have done so. A Congress under the distinct and exclusive patronage of Russia would have been impotent from the start. France and England would have controlled it completely, and the reserve which these States now show, proves, at least, that they detect a combination, more or less solid, of the three great Eastern powers. These are the powers which support the highest standing armies, and they are interested in adding to the value of their armies by paralyzing all other combatants, only, one must scrutinize very closely all human enterprises that Prince Gortschakoff and Prince Bismarck undertakes.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AGAINST PRINCE LEOPOLD'S GRANT—ARRIVAL OF JOHN MITCHELL—DEATH OF AN EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL.

LONDON, July 26.—An extensive open air demonstration against the money grant to Prince Leopold was made by Republicans in Clerkenwell to-day.

The Nationalists of Limerick propose to give a dinner in honor of John Mitchell, who recently arrived from America. It is reported that two Home Rule Members of Parliament will retire in order to give Mitchell an opportunity of being returned to the vacant seat. Detectives are watching Mitchell's movements.

Right Hon. Abraham Brewster, formerly Attorney General, is dead.

France.

THE PROPOSITION FOR A SENATE.

PARIS, July 25.—The Committee of Thirty have adopted, and the Government, has accepted, the proposition of Pages Dupont, introduced in the Assembly on the 15th inst., for the creation of a Senate, which provides that the Senate shall consist of one hundred members nominated by the President, and one hundred and thirty selected from and by the Assembly; cardinals, marshals and admirals to be members *ex officio*; also that the President of the Senate shall become provisional President of the Republic in the event of a vacancy; and that the President of the Republic be empowered to dissolve the Assembly with the approval of the Senate.

A VOTE TO-DAY ON DISSOLUTION.

The Committee on Parliamentary Initiative have agreed to recommend that M. Leon de Malleville's motion in favor of the dissolution of the Assembly be reconsidered. They have also examined a similar motion introduced by Duval. Their report on the above motions will be presented to the Assembly on Monday next, and the question of dissolution will consequently be again raised before that of prorogation, which was made the order for Tuesday. The Republicans are actively agitating for a dissolution, and hope to have a majority on Monday, as many Conservative Deputies are absent.

PROSPECT FOR DISSOLUTION BRIGHTEN.

PARIS, July 26.—In the Assembly, tomorrow, on the presentation of the report of the Committee on Parliamentary Initiative on the motions for a dissolution offered by MM. Leon de Malleville and Duval, the Left will move that the Assembly do not separate until the question of dissolution is decided. The Conservative journals today earnestly appeal to the absent deputies of their party to return. Fears that dissolution will be carried are prevalent and tend to flatten funds.

Spain.

TERRIBLE DISASTERS—A VILLAGE BURIED BY A LAND SLIP—MAGAZINE EXPLOSION.

MADRID, July 26.—A terrible land slip occurred at Alarra, in the province of Navarra. The overhanging rocks fell upon and utterly destroyed the village. The disaster was so sudden that few of the inhabitants escaped. Two hundred corpses have already been recovered. A Carlist magazine exploded last week at Quizar. Thirty men were killed and a large number wounded.

FRENCH NEUTRALITY TOWARD SPAIN.

LONDON, July 26.—The *Imparcial*, in a strongly worded article, denounces the avowed complicity of France with the Carlists, and declares that if diplomatic representations prove ineffectual, Spain must adopt a cool attitude towards France and seek more congenial alliances. French journals assert that the Spanish frontier is well guarded by French authority, and that the contraband of war which reached the Carlists is imported by sea from England.

Germany.

SQUADRON ORDERED TO THE NORTHERN COAST OF SPAIN.

BERLIN, July 25.—The *North German Gazette* says the German squadron now off Rye, England, has been ordered to cruise off the Northern coast of Spain, and that these orders were given in consequence of the shooting of Capt. Schmidt, German newspaper correspondent, and other German subjects by the Carlists.

GERMANY IN THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

Gen. Von Voigts Rhetz will represent Germany in the Brussels Congress. He will be assisted by a general officer of the Bavarian army, a major from the Saxony general staff and the distinguished jurist Prof. Bluntzchli. General Voigts Rhetz leaves for Brussels to-day.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 25.—The steamships Idaho and Weser arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—Steamships Celtic, from New York, Polynesian, from Quebec, and Ohio, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 25, 5 P. M.—Consols 92¼@92⅜. 5-20's, 1865, 109; do 1867, 109¼; 10-40's 105¼; new 5's, 103¾. New York Central 92; Erie 30¼; do preferred 47. Refined petroleum 8¼d.

PARIS, July 25.—Rentes 61 francs 22½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 8¼@8¾d; Orleans 8¾d. Sales of 12,000 bales; American 3,600; speculation and export 3,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard 55d. Cheese 61s 6d.

FIRE RECORD.

Newburg, N. Y.—$70,000.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 26.—A fire to-day destroyed the pattern shop and machine shop, and damaged the moulding shop of the Wright Engine Works, in this city. The building, fixtures and tools were owned by Homer Ramsdell, whose loss is $55,000. Wright & Co.'s loss is $20,000. The losses are covered by insurance.

Indianapolis—$10,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26.—The city High School building was partially destroyed by fire this evening. Loss ten to fifteen thousand dollars, covered by insurance.

Chicago—$15,000.

CHICAGO, July 26.—A fire this afternoon, near the corner of Fourteenth and Clark streets, destroyed three cars and the warehouse of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. In the warehouse were two hundred barrels of oil, all of which were burned. Loss $15,000.

Graff, Bennett & Co. Sue the Directors of the Keokuk Packet Company.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—James Graff, James I. Bennett and Robert H. Marshall, members of the firm of Graff, Bennett & Co., of Pittsburgh, entered suit to-day in the Circuit Court, against the directors of the Keokuk Packet Company, alleging in their petition gross negligence and malfeasance in the management of the affairs of the company, wasting its substance, depreciating the value of its property, fraudulently selling to the Keokuk Northern Line for a sum less than its value, and especially for illegally and fraudulently selling some 1,500 shares of stock in the Keokuk Northern Line to William F. Davidson for $60,800, a sum much less than its real value, which sale was made for the personal benefit of the directors. Plaintiffs ask a decree of the Court requiring the defendants to make good the assets of the Keokuk Packet Company, satisfy their claim therein and pay them such damages as the Court may deem right and proper.

I. W. GRUBBS, Wholesale Dealer in COAL AND NUT COAL, OFFICE, 119 WATER STREET. Special attention given to the supply of ROLLING MILLS, BY RIVER, IN FLATS.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN......GEORGE R. SNOWDEN

JAS. R. & GEO. R. SNOWDEN, Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law, NO. 522 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

W. G. DUNSEATH, Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, 67 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa. WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

DIED:

SHAFFNER—On Saturday morning, July 25, 1874, at 4 o'clock, HENRIETTA SHAFFNER, aged 65 years.

Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. A. Lange, No. 17 Seventh avenue, at 2 o'clock THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON. Friends of the family invited to attend.

WALLACE—Saturday morning, at 3:30 (near Loretto, Pa.), JENNIE FLORA, only daughter of R. P. and Emma Wallace, in the 7th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of J. C. Kirkpatrick, Fortieth street, above Butler, on MONDAY MORNING, at 10:30 o'clock, to proceed to Uniondale Cemetery.

CHARTIERS CEMETERY,

Near Idlewood Station, Pan Handle Railroad, six miles from the city by rail and four miles by the Temperanceville and Mansfield Pike.

Funerals from the city by either Rail or Carriages. Applications for Lots can be made to A. WALKER, Superintendent, at the Cemetery, or at the City Office, 187 Liberty street. J. L. MARSHALL, Secretary and Treasurer.

LIVINGSTON & CO., Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron Castings, Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized. Light Work our Specialty. Office and Works near Outer Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY. Postoffice address, Lock Box 302 Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

Oldest Ins. Co. in America. ASSETS, $3,975,762 25. Ins. Co. of North America OF PHILADELPHIA. Losses adjusted and paid by WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth Ave.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 29 and 31 Fifth Avenue. PIANO, VIOLIN, SINGING, FLUTE, CORNET, HARMONY, &c., TAUGHT BY THE BEST MASTERS. Students may begin at any time. Circulars at the Office and Music Stores. Evening Lessons in all Branches.

STEAMSHIPS.

ANCHOR LINE. REDUCED PASSAGE RATES. NEW YORK AND GLASGOW. FAVORITE ROUTE FOR TOURISTS. Passenger Accommodations Unsurpassed. Steamer Wednesday and Saturday. FROM PIERS 20 and 21 NORTH RIVER, N. Y. RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST. Cabin $65 to $90, according to Accommodations. Cabin Return Tickets issued at reduced rates. Intermediate $25. Steerage $15. Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates. For Tickets or further information apply to JOHN J. McCORMICK, Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street; T. H. MURRAY, 7 Ninth street; MAX SHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street.

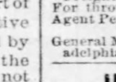
White Star U. S. Mail Line,

THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT, Between New York and Liverpool. Calling at CORK HARBOR both ways, Booking Passengers to and from all parts; Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool, and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

OCEANIC......Capt. Bristow. BALTIC......Capt. Kennedy. REPUBLIC......Capt. Gleadell. CELTIC......Capt. Thompson. ADRIATIC......Capt. Perry.

Passenger Accommodations Unrivalled. Saloon, $80, Gold, (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold) Steerage $30 Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32. Drafts in sums to suit.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent, 19 Broadway, N. Y. T. H. MURRAY, No. 7 Ninth streets. P. M. CUSHING, cor. 43d and North streets. MAX SCHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street. E. McCORMICK, 2127 Sarah street, South Side.



CLYDE'S COASTWISE AND WEST INDIA STEAM LINES VIA. PHILADELPHIA, FOR HAVANA, Cuba......Weekly. GALVESTON, Texas......Weekly. CHARLESTON, S. C......Weekly. NORFOLK and RICHMOND, Va......Tri-Weekly. BOSTON and PROVIDENCE......Semi-Weekly. Through rates given to Portland and Bangor, Maine, and other principal cities in New England. Freight carefully handled and forwarded promptly. For through rates, or other information, apply to Agent Penna. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, or WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Managers, 12 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

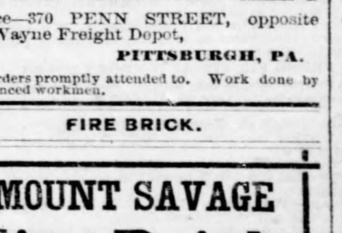
H. L. GREGG & CO., SHIP BROKERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Freight engagements made for all parts of the world. Regular Packets for Cuban Ports. 108 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ROOFING.

Gravel Roofing SLATE. Roofing and Dealers in Roofing Materials of all kinds. City and Country Work solicited and promptly attended to. W. B. LUPTON & CO., 354 PENN AVE., Pittsburgh.

AIKEN & CO., DEALERS IN Northampton, Vermont and Peach Bottom Roofing SLATE. Also, Slating, Nails and Felt, CORNER ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STS. Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa. SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

Hugh Woodside, Roofer and Dealer in



SLATE! Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot, PITTSBURGH, PA. All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

FIRE BRICK.

MOUNT SAVAGE Fire Brick. CHAS. M. MacGOWAN, Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and the West. P. O. BOX 378. Office, Room 2, 96½ FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAVAGE, GLADE & SAVAGE Mountain Fire Brick, WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY FIRE BRICK IN THE MARKET. J. & J. M. PORTER, Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the sale of the above named Brands. Also, Manufacturers of WEST VIRGINIA FIRE BRICK AND FURNACE LININGS. P. O. Address—NEW CUMBERLAND, W. VA. Pittsburgh Office—No. 3 SMITHFIELD STREET, Monongahela House Building.

J. H. DEMMLER......EDWARD W. DEMMLER. TIN AND COPPER WARE, Etc. Housefurnishing Hardware. The undersigned offer to their friends and the public in general a large stock of good Tin and Copper Ware, etc., with many useful House and Kitchen Furniture Articles for sale. They also promise to execute all orders in their line of business promptly, at moderate prices. J. H. DEMMLER & SON, No. 180 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

FLOUR. Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour, In store and to arrive. For Sale by D. WALLACE.

CIDER, CIDER. 50 barrels Racked Cider, very fine, warranted pure, for sale by the barrel. HENRY REA, Jr., 305 LIBERTY STREET, Opposite Smithfield, Pittsburgh.

PLUMBING SHOP FOR SALE IN YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO. I offer my entire stock of Plumbing Materials and Gas Fixtures for sale on long time, with security, or will trade for Real Estate in most any part of the county. Stock about $4,000. In good order. Shop doing a fair business. Address A. J. PACKARD, Youngstown, O.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor. Sailing Every Wednesday and Saturday. THE GREAT FLEET OF 1874. SCOTIA, RUSSIA, BOTHNIA, SCYTHIA, CUBA, ALGERIA, ABYSSINNIA, JAVA, CHINA, CALABRIA. RATES OF PASSAGE: CABIN—$80, $100, $130, Gold. Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates. STEERAGE rates unsettled. Passengers will more than serve their interest by booking at my office. Passengers also booked to and from Hamburg, Bremen, Sweden, &c., at low rates. DRAFTS issued at Lowest Rates. For Cabin or Steerage Passage apply to JOHN J. McCORMICK, Agent, Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

AUCTION SALES.

BY A. McILWAINE.

CENTRAL HOTEL PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

Under an order of the Orphans' Court, the Administrators of the Estate of Col. WM. PHILLIPS, deceased, will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the COURT HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1874, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

The interest of Col. Wm. Philips, deceased, being the undivided one-half part of that Valuable Real Estate, known as the CENTRAL HOTEL,

Fronting on Smithfield street, in the city of Pittsburgh, extending from Second to Third avenue, having a depth of 112 feet on Second avenue, and 90 feet on Third.

Also, at the same time and place, that Valuable Verona Property,

Being a Tract of Land containing 10 Acres and 14 perches, known as Lot No. 8 in the plan of the Greer Farm, recorded in Plan Book Vol. 2d, page 81, on which is a modern style BRICK DWELLING,

Having Mansard Roof and all modern conveniences. The Grounds are beautifully ornamented with Fruit and Shade Trees and Shrubbery.

Also, at same time and place, CITY PROPERTY,

Situate in the Thirty-first ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, on Mt. Washington, in the immediate vicinity of the Inclined Plane, being that certain Lot of Ground having a front of 50 feet on High street, and extending back 330 feet to Sycamore street.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half cash upon confirmation of the sale and delivery of deeds; balance in one year thereafter, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage upon the premises, with *sci fa* clause to insure prompt payment. Ten per cent. of the cash payment to be made at time of sale.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer. MWF

BY JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.

VERY GOOD TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING AND LOT, No. 14 Scott Street, 7th Ward, Pittsburgh, At Auction ON TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 28, at 2 o'clock, on the Premises.

Dwelling is in excellent order, contains 7 Rooms, all well lighted and airy; finished Attic, wide Hall, Cellar and Coal Vault, Gas and Water; vicinity of property desirable; convenient to Street Cars of both Fifth and Wylie avenues. Sale positive. TERMS—One-half cash, balance in from five to ten years.

JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 41½ FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after SUNDAY, JUNE 28TH, 1874, Trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows: CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:36 a m, arriving at Harrisburg 11:35 a m, Philadelphia 3:35 p m, New York 6:45 p m.

Day Express daily, at 7:26 a m, arriving at Harrisburg 3:05 p m, Philadelphia 6:35 p m, New York 9:30 p m, Baltimore 7:35 p m, Washington 9:32 p m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:46 a m, arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p m.

Cincinnati Express daily, at 12:21 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 10:40 p m, Philadelphia 2:50 a m, New York 6:45 a m, Baltimore 2:40 a m, Washington 6:20 a m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:21 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:30 a m, Philadelphia 6:36 a m, New York 9:45 a m, Baltimore 6:45 a m, Washington 8:42 a m.

Fast line daily, at 6:26 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:45 a m, Philadelphia, 6:40 a m, New York 9:45 a m, Baltimore 6:45 a m, Washington 8:42 a m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:06, 10:21, 11:46, a m, 2:41, 5:41, 6:06, and 11:31 p m. Sunday, 12:41 p m.

Brinton Accommodation, 6:46 a m, 5:01 and 9:21 p m. Sunday, 9:21 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation......4:01 and 7:11 p m

Johnstown Accommodation......3:31 p m

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday......1:21 a m

Fast Line daily, except Monday......1:51 a m

Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday......7:41 a m

Cincinnati Express daily......9:06 a m

Pacific Express daily......1:41 p m

Way Passenger daily......8:21 p m

Wall's Accommodation, 6:36 and 8:21 a m, 1:21, 2:41, 5:46 and 7:51 p m, Sunday, 10:01 a m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:31 and 9:01 a m, 7:11 and 11:11 p m. Sunday, 7:11 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation......5:11 and 9:21 p m

Johnstown Accommodation......10:36 a m

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, City Time:

Mail Train......6:36 a m

Express......2:36 p m

Freeport Accommodation......9:26 a m and 6:06 p m

Springdale Accommodation, 11:21 a m, 5:16 and 11:21 p m. Sunday, 12:51 p m.

Accommodation for Butler, 6:36 a m and 4:06 p m.

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):

Express, connecting from Butler......10:06 a m

Mail Train, connecting from Butler......5:41 p m

Freeport Accommodation......8:11 a m and 1:41 p m

Springdale Accommodation, 6:51 a m, 6:16 and 10:06 p m. Sunday, 9:51 a m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after MAY 31st, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:13 a m	Atlantic Ex	2:18 a m
Chicago Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:53 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex	6:28 a m	Chicago Ex	11:58 a m
Clev & W Mail	6:53 a m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	2:38 p m
Chicago Ex	9:53 a m	Chicago Mail	3:43 p m
Clev & Whg Ex	1:58 p m	Cleveland Ex	3:53 p m
Pacific Express	2:13 p m	Clev & W Ex	5:48 p m
Wellsville Ex	4:28 p m	Chicago and St. Louis Ex	6:08 p m
Erie & Wrn Ex	4:38 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	11:28 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:28 a m	Leetsdale Ac	7:43 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:08 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:13 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac	1:12 p m	Enon Ac	8:48 a m
Enon Ac	3:48 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac	9:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	5:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:53 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:13 p m
Leetsdale Ac	8:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53 a m

Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily. Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 29th, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:13 a m	McDonald's Ac	6:53 a m
Columbus Mail	7:13 a m	Washington Ac	8:03 a m
Washington Ac	8:33 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:38 a m
Pacific Express	9:38 a m	Cincinnati Ex	7:08 a m
McDonald's Ac	10:43 a m	McDonald's Ac	2:03 p m
Pittsburgh Ex	2:13 p m	Washington Ac	3:53 p m
Steubenville Ac	3:28 p m	Columbus Mail	5:23 p m
Washington Ac	5:03 p m	Fast Line	5:58 p m
McDonald's Ac	6:13 p m	Southern Ex	12:14 a m
Sunday Church Train	12:48 p m	Sunday Church Train	10:03 a m

Fast Line and Pittsburgh Express leave daily. Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily. All other trains will run daily, except Sunday. Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

GEO. WEBB, General Superintendent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

On and after MONDAY, June 29th, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, (Pittsburgh Time), as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Buffalo Express	6:45 a m	Night Express	5:50 a m
Hulton Ac	6:50 a m	Hulton Ac	6:30 a m
Kittanning Ac	9:40 a m	Soda Works Ac	8:10 a m
Hulton Ac	11:40 a m	Hulton Ac	8:46 a m
Titusville Ex	12:40 p m	Brady's Bend Ac	10:00 a m
Brady's Bend Ac	3:25 p m	Hulton Ac	1:50 p m
Hulton Ac	4:50 p m	Titusville Ex	3:15 p m
Soda Works Ac	6:00 p m	Kittanning Ac	5:45 p m
Night Express	8:10 p m	Hulton Ac	7:20 p m
Hulton Ac	10:50 p m	Buffalo Ex	9:40 p m

Buffalo Express daily; on Sundays to Oil City only. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Church Train—Leaves Soda Works at 8:35 a m, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p m, arriving at Soda Works at 2:25 p m, stopping at all Stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Mayville.

Buffalo Express connects at Red Bank for Brookville, Driftwood, Williamsport and all points Northeast.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Checked from Hotels or Residences to destination.

Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

THOS. M. KING, Assistant Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE."

CHANGE OF TIME—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

On and after SUNDAY, May 10th, 1874, trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Local Mail	6:10 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:40 a m
Through Mail	7:00 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:25 a m
Mixed Way	9:30 a m	W. Newton Ac	8:20 a m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 a m	Through Ex	8:45 a m
McKeesport Ac	2:35 p m	Connellsv'e Ac	10:00 a m
Connellsv'e Ac	3:35 p m	McKeesport Ac	12:00 m
McKeesport Ac	4:30 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:00 p m
W. Newton Ac	5:10 p m	McKeesport Ac	4:50 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	Uniontown Ac	6:10 p m
Through Ex	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:40 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 p m	Through Mail	8:35 p m
W. N'ton Ch T.	12:45 p m	W. N'ton Ch T.	10:05 a m

Mail and Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday. Express Trains daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points east.

General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.

E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.

SAML. C. HOUGH Genl. Passenger Agent.

Get the Best HOWE STANDARD Scales, Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired. W. A. McCLURG, 63 Wood.